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The Bombay Gazette.

[TEN PAGES.]

No. 52,748—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1902. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

ROBERT, PORTER & CO.'S
BULL DOG BOTTLING
OF
BASS'S ALE
AND
GUINNESS' STOUT
CAN BE HAD AT
All Wine Merchants, Bars, Restaurants, and Hotels.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1902.
M.L. EGYPT	7912	J. Chellew	27th Dec.
* ARABIA	903	J. L. Parfitt	1903 3rd Jan.
M.L. CHINA	7912	T. S. Angus	10th "
* ORIENTAL	5284	F. N. Tillard	17th "
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	24th "
* PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	31st "
M.L. ORIENTAL	5284	F. N. Tillard	7th Feb.
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	14th "
M.L. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	21st "
* EGYPT	7912	J. Chellew	28th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	7th March
* PENINSULAR	5094	T. Leigh	14th "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	J. Chellew	21st "
* MASSILIA	5011	G. W. Cockman	28th "
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	4th April
* PENINSULAR	5094	T. Leigh	11th "
M.L. BRITANNIA	6925	F. H. Seymour	18th "
* MASSILIA	5011	G. W. Cockman	25th "
M.L. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	2nd May
* PENINSULAR	5094	T. Leigh	9th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	16th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between NOON, and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 22nd November, 1902.

LONDON, DECEMBER, 1902.

THE DIRECTORS of the PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL Co., beg to intimate that the PASSENGER RATES to and from INDIAN PORTS will be as follows from the 1st of January, 1903 :—

BY MAIL STEAMERS.—

FIRST SALOON.

From and to LONDON	£52	Rs. 780
Do. do. MARSEILLES	£46	" 720
Do. do. BRINDISI	£48	" 720

SECOND SALOON "A" Accommodation.

From and to LONDON	£38	Rs. 570
Do. do. MARSEILLES	£36	" 540

SECOND SALOON "B" Accommodation.

From and to LONDON	£32	Rs. 480
Do. do. MARSEILLES	£30	" 450

BY INTERMEDIATE (NON-MAIL) STEAMERS.—

FIRST SALOON.

From and to LONDON	£42	Rs. 630
Do. do. MARSEILLES	£40	" 600

SECOND SALOON.

From and to LONDON	£32	Rs. 480
Do. do. MARSEILLES	£30	" 450

RETURN TICKETS are issued at a Fare and a half of the above Rates, available for Two years.

Railway Tickets for the land journey between London and Marseilles and vice versa can be obtained at the Company's Offices at the prices at which they are issued to the Company, and which are at present. First Class £3, 19s. 11d. Second Class £2, 11s. 7d. or at the equivalent in Francs at the Rate of 1/4d. The Train de Luxe Tickets (Sleeping accommodation) for first Class Passengers are obtainable at the Rate paid by the Company, viz., £2. 15s. 0d. in addition to the ordinary Railway Fare.

A limited number of Through Tickets including Rail (Train de Luxe) are issued to Passengers via Brindisi at the combined rate for Sea and Rail applicable to the Marseilles route.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,

BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	C. Bellen	4,194	1st Jan. 1903.
IMPERATOR	P. Ivelich	4,119	1st Feb. 1903.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 960.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
FRANZ FERDINAND	A. Martinolich	6044	27th Dec. 1902
a b VINDOBONA	B. Cobol	4311	17th Jan. 1903
a TIROL	Bretfeld	2771	20th Feb. 1903
TRIESTE	E. Mecozzi	5,095	18th Mar. 1903
b AUSTRIA	E. Colledani	6,500	26th Mar. 1903

a Will call at Karachi. b Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 413-8	Rs. 165

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN A YEAR.

1st Class Rs. 590. 2nd Class Rs. 536-4. Saloon Rs. 618-12.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI, VIA SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TIROL	Baron Bretfeld	2,771	23rd Dec., 1902

For further particulars, regarding Passages apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 28, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 15th December, 1902.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY the 26th December, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,011 tons, on TUESDAY, the 23rd December, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on THURSDAY, the 25th December, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abass, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, LAMU AND ADEN.

S. S. "PALITANA," 2,998 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 3rd January.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELEGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH AND CAPE TOWN.

S. S. "BANCOORA," 2,917 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 23rd December.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,961 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 31st December.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 20th December, 1902.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm at Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
TONKIN	6,363	Schmitz	15th Jan. 1903.
CALEDONIEN	4,732	Remes	12th Feb. 1903.
OCEANIEN	4,259	X	12th Mar. 1903
ERNEST SIMONS	5 767	Dupuy Fromy	9th Apr. 1904
TONKIN	6,363	Schmitz	7th May 1903

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

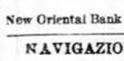
The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "OCEANIEN," 4,259 tons, Captain X....., to sail on or about the 7th January 1903.

For further particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Acting Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 37, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.



BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE

(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Jan., 1903.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th Feb., 1903.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Mar. 1903.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th April, 1903.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 605.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165
Return tickets available 1 year	" 907-8	" 550	

No primage is collected on the above fares.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 800 : 2nd Class, Rs. 600. Special Rates for Missionaries, Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
CAPRI	6,000	Belsito	17th Jan. 1903.
ISCHIA	6,000	A. Muzio	17th Feb, 1903.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

F. CROCCO, Agent.
Esplanade Road. No. 37.

CURZON & Co.

CIGAR MERCHANTS AND TOBACCONISTS.

LARGEST HOUSE FOR
ALL BRANDS OF
INDIAN, MANILLA,
HAVANA AND CONTINENTAL CIGARS,
BEST EGYPTIAN, ENGLISH, AND AMERICAN CIGARETTES,
TOCOS, PIPES, AND SMOKERS REQUISITES.
PRICE LISTS FREE.
15, ESPLANADE ROAD,
OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL.

OUR SPECIALITIES FOR THE LAST 35 YEARS.

HAMS, BACON AND CHEESE,

AS SUPPLIED TO

GOVERNMENT HOUSES

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, SIMLA AND MADRAS.

HAMS

Finest Home-cured Pale Cumberland

	Rs. a.
From 7 to 24 lbs. each, in Canvas	
(Original weights) per lb.	1 2
Half Ham, Raw	1 4
Whole or half Ham, cooked	2 0
Cooked, cut in slices	2 8

BACON

FINEST WILTSHIRE MIDDLE HARRIS'S CROWN BRAND per lb.	1 2
Special cure, in Canvas 25-30 lbs. each	1 3
Do do in cut	1 3
Do Belly, in Canvas from 12 lbs. each	1 0
Do do in cut	1 1
CUMBERLAND in Canvas from 10 lbs. each	1 0
Do do in cut	1 1

CHEESE

Stilton English Prize Dairy

	Rs. a.
(NOW IN SEASON)	
(Original Weights) from 12 lbs. each, per lb.	1 8
Do do in cut	1 8
AMERICAN	0 12
CAMEMBERT real, in Glass Jars each	1 4
CHEDDAR, pale loaf (about 12 lbs. each)	0 14
CHESHIRE ENGLISH	1 0
EDAM, DUTCH, whole Cheese	0 12
GLOSTER DOUBLE	0 14
GRUYERE, finest quality	1 0

FRESH POMPHRET, OYSTERS, PRAWNS, Etc. Etc., packed in ice and forwarded to any Railway Station in India.

BON-BONS AND CRACKERS
TOM SMITH'S, LONDON.

A Splendid Selection of Latest Novelties from 1-8 to 5-8 per box.

W. B. GREEN & CO.,

APOLLO BUNDER RESTAURANT,
BOMBAY.

A PERFECT SMOKE.

THE

"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS"

BRAND.

THE "BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS"
BRAND ARE PACKED IN
Boxes of 100, each Cigar being Ringed with a
"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS" Ring
"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS" Extra large, 5 inches Rs. 37-8.

"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS," No. 1, 4½ in. Rs. 31-6.	"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS, No. 3, 3¾ in. Rs. 27-8
"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS," No. 2, 4 in, Rs. 29-0	"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS, No. 4, 3 in., Rs. 24-0

PACKED in BOXES of 50, at an extra charge of Re. 1 per 1,000.
PACKED in BOXES of 25, at an extra charge of Rs. 2 per 1,000.
ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS AND LONDON.

THE ITALIAN STORES,

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.,

105, MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA REUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY; AND TO THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'WAR.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA Cheeses.
FINEST LUCCA OIL; Pure Italian Wine Vinegar.
ASPARAGUS, (French Italian and German).
MILAN SAUSAGES in Skin (Italian).
ANCHOVIES SALTED (loose); and in oil in Bottles.
FRANKFORT SAUSAGES, Plain, and with Sauerkroute.
TUNNY FISH IN OIL (French and Italian).
CAVIARE.
SARDINES. { Royans Victoria. " a la Tomate. " Plain in finest Lucca oil.
BLACK OLIVES (loose) in oil.
GREEN OLIVES (French) in Bottles.
FRENCH and ITALIAN PREPARED MUSTARD assorted in Bottles.

MASTIC de CHIO 2-8 Bot. Vermouth (Italian and French) Chianti, Barbera, Capri, Lacrima, Christe and Marsala. Cherry and Blackberry Brandy. Asti Spumanti and Duc de Marsat (champagne.

Maccaroni, Vermecelli, Soup Paste, Lentilles, Beans, Gram (Milanese), Rice (Carolina), Walnuts, Hazelnuts, Almonds, Italian Lemons, Malaga Raisins and Figs (Naples.)

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a specialty and a thoroughly genuine article, only Rs. 10 per doz. Bots.

ARTISTIC PIANOS.

SPECIALLY BUILT FOR THE CLIMATE OF INDIA BY

S. & P. ERARD, JULIUS BLUTHNER AND SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE.

ON THE HIRE SYSTEM FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS OR FOR CASH.

UPRIGHT GRAND PIANOS.

	Cash. Rs.	12 months per month, Rs. a.	24 months per month, Rs. a.
Schiedmayer & Soehne's Standard Indian Sympathetic	750	71 0	38 12
Julius Bluthner's Vertical Upright Grand	935	89 8	48 4
Julius Bluthner's Overstrung Upright Grand	1,100	99 12	54 0
Erard's Upright Composite Grand	1,100	99 12	54 0
Erard's Upright Overstrung Grand	1,500	141 8	77 0

HORIZONTAL GRANDS (THREE LEGS)

Schiedmayer & Soehne's Standard Indian Horizontal Grand	1,200	109 0	59 4
Schiedmayer & Soehne's Boudoir Horizontal Grand	1,800	163 8	89 0
Julius Bluthner's Drawing Room Horizontal Grand	1,700	154 8	84 0
Julius Bluthner's Aliquot Horizontal Grand	1,850	168 0	91 8
Erard's Overstrung Boudoir Horizontal Grand	2,100	190 12	103 12

PRICE LIST OF CHEAPER PIANOS FORWARDED ON APPLICATION.

SOLE AGENTS :

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

ASTHMA SEDATIVE, NEMESIS.

SUBSIDES PAROXYMS in a short time; operates by dissolving the congealed phlegm, renders respiration more easy.
Per Bot. Rs. 2-8.

F. S. MADON & CO.,
170, Shaikh Memon St., Bombay.

XMAS! XMAS! XMAS!

GET YOUR

XMAS AND NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS

FROM

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,

AND RELY ON THE QUALITY FOR WHICH YOU PAY.

The best and largest stock of real

AMBER CIGAR AND CIGARETTE HOLDERS.

Sterling Silver TUBES with fine AMBER HOLDERS.
Real Meerschaum PIPES, fancy, plain, and with Silver rims.
Real Crocodile, Lizard, Russian and Morocco Leather

CIGAR AND CIGARETTE CASES.

Buck, Antelope, Kangaroo and India-rubber TOBACCO POUCHES,
Sterling Silver CIGAR and CIGARETTE CASES and MATCH BOXES.

REAL HAVANA CIGARS.

Continental, and all the qualities of the best INDIAN CIGARS, and our own High-Class, Genuine

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,

20, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

CHRISTMAS 1902.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

NOW REGISTER ORDERS FOR

XMAS CAKES.

			Rs.	a.	
Xmas Cakes Artistically	Decorated,	plain Icing	... ...	1	0 per lb.
Do.	do.	Chocolate Iced	... ...	1	4 "
Do.	do.	Almond Iced	... ...	1	8 "

Fondants, Almond Paste Sweets, Chocolate Almonds, Nougat, Pralines, &c., &c., &c., fresh, made on the premises.

Marrons, Glaces, Crystallised Fruit, Smyrna Figs, &c., &c.

FANCY BOXES AND BASKETS IN A LARGE VARIETY.

ICES THREE KINDS DAILY.

All orders receive the prompt personal attention of the MANAGING PROPRIETORS.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS.

25, 27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE POLICE CLUB BALL.

OWING to unforseen circumstances the BOMBAY CITY POLICE BALL has had to be POSTPONED till the 28th January 1903 (WEDNESDAY).

Tickets obtainable as previously notified.

Sale of Tickets CLOSE on the night of the 20th January, 1903.

W. R. JONES,
Hony. Secy. and Treas.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE is hereby given that in accordance with the Rules passed at the General Meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, held on 19th May, 1893, the Committee have APPOINTED MONDAY, 29th December, 1902, for the purpose of Balloting for the Election of a Representative of the Chamber to be proposed to His Excellency the Governor in Council for nomination as an ADDITIONAL MEMBER of the Council of the Governor of Bombay for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the Indian Councils Act, 1892, in the place of Mr. William Greaves, who has resigned.

THE BALLOT-BOX will be OPEN at the Offices of the Chamber from 10 A. M. till 4 P. M., on the above day.

By Order of the Committee.

FREDERICK NOEL-PATON,
Secretary.

Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 19th December, 1902.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT, BOMBAY.

No. 399 OF 1902.

In re ASSUDAMULL SUNDERDAS, KHUSHIRAM ASSUDAMULL, KIMATRAM ASSUDAMULL, and BHAGVANDAS ASSUDAMULL, Multani Hindu Inhabitants carrying on business as Merchants in Bombay and Shikarpore and other places under the name, style and firm of ASSUDAMULL KUSPIRAM: Adjudged Insolvents,

WHEREAS the abovenamed have been adjudged to have committed an Act of Insolvency under Sec. 9 of the Act XI & XII Vic., Chap. 21. It is ordered that all the real and personal estate and effects of the said Insolvents be vested in the Official Assignee, and that the said Insolvents do within thirty days file a Schedule in the form in Schedule C. to the said Act.—20th December, 1902.

C. W. L. JACKSON,
Clerk of the Court.

TO MARINE ENGINEERS.

SOTHERN'S MARINE ENGINEERING COLLEGE, 59 Bridge St. Glasgow.

PRINCIPAL—J. W. SOTHERN, M.I.E.S., Practical Engineer and Draughtsman.

ENGINEERS who intend competing for BOARD of TRADE CERTIFICATES can be supplied with the following, on remitting £ 1-5-0 to above address:

1 Complete set Arithmetical Papers and Solutions.
1 " " Drawing Cards with "Instructions" and "Statements."
1 Copy "Elementary Questions and Answers."
1 " "Verbal Notes and Sketches."

Part of the above money will be allowed to those, who, on going home, join our classes previous to going up for Examination.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY,

COMPRISING THE

G. I. P. AND INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY SYSTEMS.

TENDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF SCRAP, BRASS AND COPPER.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive tenders at his office, Victoria Terminus, up to 1 P.M., (Gun Fire) on WEDNESDAY, the 14th day of January, 1903, for the purchase of about 53 tons of Brass Scrap, and about 5 cwts of Copper Scrap which can be seen on application to the Undersigned at General Stores, Parel.

TENDERS—These must be made on the Company's authorized forms, which can be had on application to the undersigned at his office.

TERMS—The sum of Rs. 200, must accompany each tender form as a guarantee of good faith in due fulfilment of contract, failure in which shall entail the forfeiture of the deposit without the Company having to prove anything by the transaction.

PAYMENT—To be made to the Company's Cashier prior to delivery, which must be completed within a month of acceptance of tender.

NOTE—The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender.

W. L. SHAW,
Acting General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 10th December, 1902.

P. W. D. BURMA.

NOTICE.

WANTED

TEMPORARY ENGINEERS and UPPER SUBORDINATES for the Buildings and Roads Branch.

Age, technical education, qualifications including linguistic, attainments and last salary should all be fully stated, and copies forwarded of all certificates with history of services.

Applications will be received by the Undersigned till the 31st January 1903.

H. GROVES,
Chief Engineer, P. W. D. Burma.

Rangoon, 4th December, 1902.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Ordnance Officer in charge, Madras Arsenal, up to 10th January, 1903, for the SUPPLY of BLANKETS and SOAP to Corps stationed at different Stations and for the SUPPLY of MISCELLANEOUS STORES the Madras Arsenal, for the period of one year from 1st April, 1903, to 31st March, 1904.

For further particulars please see "Fort St. George Gazette" Part II, pages 1529 to 1531.

J. D. WALLER, Major, R. A.,
Ordnance Officer in Charge.

Madras Arsenal, 17th December, 1902.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Manager Warora Colliery up to 2 P.M., on 31st January, 1903, for the SUPPLY of INDIGENOUS STORES required for the WARORA COLLIERY, during the financial year 1903-1904.

2. Form of Tender, conditions of Contract and list of Stores to be supplied may be had on application to Undersigned, on payment of one rupee per set.

3. Tenders should be superscribed "Tenders for Supply of Stores."

4. The Manager does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

R. WORDSWORTH,
Manager, Warora Colliery.

Warora, 27th November, 1902.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY,

COMPRISING THE

G. I. P. AND THE INDIAN MIDLAND SECTIONS.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF MINERAL AXLE AND MINERAL CYLINDER OILS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent, at his Office, at Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P. M. (Gun Fire,) on WEDNESDAY, the 7th January, 1903, for the SUPPLY of the above OILS during the 12 months commencing from 1st February 1903.

2 Tender forms of the above, giving particulars of the approximate quantities and description of Oils required and the conditions on which Tenders will be received, may be obtained on application at the General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, on payment of Rs. 2 for each form.

3 The Agent reserves the right to select one or more items from any tender without reference to the other items on the same Tender and the Tenderer shall be required to supply the same at the rates quoted.

4. Tenders should be superscribed with headings as above and a deposit of Rupees One Thousand should accompany each tender without which no tender will be considered. Only Cash, Currency Notes, or Government Promissory Notes will be received as deposits, and if the latter, they must be endorsed in favour of the Agent, Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company.

5. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

W. L. SHAW,
Acting General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office Parel, 16th December, 1902.

THE SOONDERDASS SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS CO., LD.

ધી સુંદરદાસ સ્પીનીંગ એંડ વીવીંગ મીલસ કંપની લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRTIETH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held on MONDAY, the 22nd December, 1902, at 3 P. M., at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, for the purpose of transacting the following business, viz:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts and Balance-sheet for the year ending 30th June, 1902.

2. To appoint Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.

3. To appoint Auditors for the year 1902-1903, and to fix their remuneration.

4. To transact such other business as may be brought forward by the Chairman.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

મુલજી જેઠાની કું૦,
i. e., MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 4th Dec. 1902.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from 5th to 22nd Dec. 1902, both days inclusive.

WEAK MEN! DELICATE WOMEN.—Peter's Brain Panacia is for you! The great invigorating tonic of the day for the Nerve Muscle and Brain.—MADON SONS & Co, The Original Madon's Pharmacy, No. 16-18, Abdool Rehman Street, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

POSTAL NOTICE.

DELHI CORONATION DURBAR.

IN ORDER to facilitate the early DELIVERY of postal articles intended for persons residing in any of the Camps at DELHI during the CORONATION DURBAR the public are requested to specify clearly in the address the name of the particular Camp in which the addressee is residing and to add the words "Delhi Coronation Durbar" or "Delhi Durbar" as the LAST words of the address. It is particularly requested that the name of the post town "Delhi" may not be added as the last word of the address, as articles intended for the Camp which are so addressed will in the first instance have to be sent to the permanent Post Office at Delhi and will consequently be delayed.

H. M. KISCH,
Offg. Director-General of the Post Office of India.

Calcutta, the 27th November, 1902.

WATSON'S HOTEL AND THE ANNEXE.

THE SERVICES of FOUR FRENCH CHEFS and SWISS STEWARDS, having first class Credentials for service in best Continental Hotels, have recently been ENGAGED at WATSON'S HOTEL and the ANNEXE. The only Hotels in Bombay, entirely under EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS.

BETWEEN 15th DECEMBER and 15th JANUARY, the Undersigned will be glad to issue TICKETS to KARACHI and back at the following rates:—

1st Class Return.....Rs. 60.
2nd Class Return.....Rs. 30.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,
B. I. S. N. Co., Ld.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

DELHI CORONATION DURBAR.

NOTICE TO INTENDING PASSENGERS.

AS the demand for accommodation for 1st and 2nd Class Passenger Traffic to and from the CORONATION DURBAR at DELHI, between the 10th December 1902, and 31st January, 1903, is likely to be very heavy, intending Passengers are informed that this Company will be unable to provide reserved accommodation on Mail Trains during that period. Adequate accommodation will, however, be allotted to Passengers applying to undersigned in due time.

C. CROMMELIN,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 29th October, 1902.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BEST SADDLERY,

STABLE KITS,

CARRIAGE LAMPS and

RUBBER TYRES.

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FOR XMAS AND NEW YEAR SUITS

AT MESSRS. HAJEE EBRAHIM & BROS.,

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MONSTROUS STOCK OF HATS, BOOTS, SHOES, &c.,

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The only PIANO-PLAYER that can emphasize a melody in any part of the key-board.

It has no delicate or intricate action to get out of order.

It is by far the best invention of the kind that has ever been produced.

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SORES, BURNS, AND SKIN DISEASES

OF EVERY KIND are immediately Relieved and Quickly cured by applying

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Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this column.

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GLORIA CYCLES.—Model, Riche, fitted with Ball Bearing, free Wheel, and Bowden Triumph Pattern Brake, a perfect Mount. The GLORIA, with latest improvements, price Rs. 220 nett cash. Accessories included. Sole Agents, W. H. THORNS & Co., Tamarind Lane.

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MR N. P. KHARAS writes:—"Singer's Sewing Machines are proved satisfactory in all respects. They are so strong that they can hardly go out of order and as far as the mechanical excellence is concerned hey are the best in the world.

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SWIFT CYCLES.—The Spring Frame Swift is a most luxurious model, suitable for all who suffer from the effects of Vibration. A wide range of patterns to choose from.—W. H. THORNS & Co., Tamarind Lane, Bombay

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GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., at Rs. 5-8-2 per case at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhat, at Rs. 5-9-2 per case, at Bandora.

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WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 22nd instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following :—

Furniture such as sofas, chairs, easy-chairs, cabinets and chiffoniers, almirahs, cupboards, dressing, washhand tables, iron cots, sliding glass door cupboard and Brussels carpets.

1 mahogany square piano by Soundy.

1 Upright iron frame piano by Squire and Longson of London.

9 boxes assorted sweets, such as Everton, Russian and anilla toffees and butter Scotch in tins.

By order of the concerned, and on account and at the risk of Mahomedally Jewaji, Hardware Merchant, Nagdevi Street 101 kegs H brand flat nails from 1½ in. to 6 in. ex ss Ehrenfels.

8 casks all steel hammers from 4 to 16 lbs. ex ss Clan Mackenzie.

On account and at the risk of Ebramjee Essoobjee, Paint Merchant, Rung Bazaar.

50 drums Johnson Bros, No 1, Boiled oil, "Ship" brand.

22 cwts Hubbuck's white zinc paint in 56 and 28 lbs kegs.

AT 2 P.M.

Ladies' and gent's bicycles by different makers.
1 light second-hand Victoria.
1 strong-built vis-a-vis.
1 second-hand office shigram.
1 double-seated brougham.
1 large brown dog, cross between a Scotch Colly and an Irish Terrier 17 months old, quiet and a splendid watch dog.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the corner of Church Gate Street, Fort, the following fancy goods consisting of leather and plush goods, plated ware, centre pieces, epergnes, table ornaments toys, jardiniers with flowerpots, bronze table ornaments, &c. The above is now on view.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms on MONDAY, the 12th proximo, at 3 p.m.

The effects of the late Mr. L. P. Grant consisting of—
Wearing apparel, revolver and ammunition, &c.

The effects of the late Mr. Emile James, consisting of chests of drawers, dining table, chairs, iron bedstead, wardrobe, kerosine oil stove, cricket bats, picture books' lamps, banjo, crockery and glassware, spoons, forks and knives, and sundry other articles.

The effects of the late Mr. Jamsetjee Cursetjee Mehta consisting of gold and silver coins, silver plate and wine glass and gold studs.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Incandescent electric lamps of different voltage and candle power.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 22nd December, 1902.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 22nd instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs BENNETT & Co will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms the surplus stock of Mr. R. Ditmar :—

Consisting of 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 light hanging lamps, rich table lamps with duplex burners, wall lamps, hall lamps, telescopic standard floor lamps, fancy goods, bronze teapoys, flower pots, polished brass tea kettles on stand with spirit lamps, hurricane band lanterns, majolica trays, coloured glass veranda lanterns, spare globes, chimneys, founts, burners and miscellaneous goods.

The above is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF BUFFALOES.

On WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, at 3 p.m. Messrs BENNETT and Co, will sell by Public Auction, at No. 144, Khoja Street, otherwise called Chor Bazar, by order of the mortgagees and on account and risk of the mortgagor, Jamnabai daughter of MOOSA MAHOMED—

18 Buffaloes, 2 she goats and 1 kid, 13 pots and pans and 1 small bench.

The property is now on view.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 22nd December, 1902.

QUEEN'S ROAD SHOW ROOMS.

No. 5-12.

AGENTS: LAURIE & MARNER, LD.,
COACH BUILDERS, LONDON.

JUST LANDED

FRESH STOCK of Carriages, New and Second-hand, by well-known London Builders. Some of them are suitable for Native States for immediate use at the Delhi Durbar.

CARRIAGE REPAIR DEPARTMENT.

It is conducted under the immediate supervision of an experienced English Foreman, and all Repairs will be executed.

CARRIAGES ON HIRE.

Best English-made Carriages are hired out with Pair and Single Horses.

PEGAMOID CLOTH.

We hold Agency and got in stock varieties of cloth suitable for lining Sofas and Chairs and trimming Carriages. Inspection invited.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE & SONS.

WE GIVE NOTHING BUT CASH.
This is the LAST TIME we will give
Rs. 5,000.

Prize Tickets will be presented Free of Cost to the Purchasers,
UP TO THE 31st JANUARY, 1903.
A LADY'S SILVER OR OXIDIZED WRISTLET WATCH.
— OR A —
GENT'S SILVER WATCH,
Rs. 7-8,
WITH FIVE YEARS' GUARANTEE.
These Watches are well-finished and good for Rough Use.
— OR AN —
ENGLISH-MAKE TIME-PIECE, Rs. 3-8.

We highly recommend this well-known Time-keeper There is nothing in the market to compare with it, for which we give a Guarantee for Five Years, and during this period we undertake to put right, Free of Charge, all minor accidents including Breakage of Mainsprings, Oiling, etc,

— OR A —
Set of CORONATION STUDS with Solitaires, Rs. 2.
— OR A —
CORONATION CHAIN, Rs. 2.

THE DRAWING WILL BE HELD ON THE 7TH FEBRUARY, 1903.
ON THE
"ART UNION PRINCIPLE"
in the presence of Representatives of Local Newspapers and the Public to witness the bonafide Drawing.

PRIZES.	Rs.
1 Prize	1,000
1 Do.	500
1 Do.	250
2 Prizes Rs. 125 each	250
2 Do. " 100 "	200
2 Do. " 75 "	150
4 Do. " 50 "	200
10 Do. " 25 "	250
100 Do. " 10 "	1,000
200 Do. " 5 "	1,000
200 Do. " 1 "	200
523 Prizes Total ...	5,000

N.B.—Out-station Orders promptly and carefully attended to on V.-P. system.

C. ARDESHER & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS.
ART JEWELLERS AND WATCH MANUFACTURERS.
178, DHURRUMTOLLAH STREET, CALCUTTA.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,
BANKERS, MERCHANTS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.
TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS,
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE,
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. C.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS, PULLICATE, LONDON.
A. B. C. CODE USED.

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.

INDENTS executed with care and promptitude.

PASSAGES booked by a line of Steamers.

ALL AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.

The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions of Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

ITALIAN
SHIRTS AND COLLARS
NOW ON SHOW.

BANKER & Co.,
HIGH CLASS GENTS' TAILORS AND LADIES' DRESS MAKERS.
38, ESPLANADE CROSS ROAD,
OPPOSITE GOCULDAS HOSPITAL,
BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, DECEMBER 19.

SECURITIES—			
2½ per cent. Consols	£92 15/16	=	+ 3/16
3 per cent. Rentes	£99 1/4 ex	=	+ 1/4
3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan	£107	=	unchanged
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£55 1/8	=	"
SILVER—			
Spot in London	22 3/8	=	+ 1/16
2 months hence	22 3/8	=	+ 1/16
Spot in New York	48 1/4	=	− 1/8
EXCHANGES—			
Paris cheques	25·14 1/2	=	− 1
Berlin "	20·44	=	− 1/2
New York Demand	4·86 1/2	=	− 1 4
DISCOUNTS—			
Bank of England	4 pr ct	=	unchanged
3 months sight Bank Bills	3 7/8 pr ct	=	"
6 " " " "	3 3/4 pr ct	=	"
3 months sight Fine Trade Bills	1 4/8 pr ct	=	+1/8
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills	4 1/8 pr ct	=	+1/8
INTEREST—			
Day to-day loans	3 3/4 pr ct	=	+1/8
7 day market loans	3 3/4 pr ct	=	unchanged

Extra Council Bills allotments on Madras Rs. 20,000 at 1s. 4 1-16d.

SPECIE SHIPMENT.

Silver to Bombay ....£ 1 40,000
Gold to Bombay.................£ 20,000

METALS.

Copper Brazier £63.
Yellow Metal 5 1-2d.
Tin Plates 12s.
Bar Iron Belgium, £5-0-0.
Iron Corrugated sheets £11-2-6.
Basic Steel Bars £5-0-0.

Rapeseed Yellow Guzerat 34 1-4, Dec.-Jan. Sellers. Tone dull.

Rapeseed.—Brown Cawnpore 32 Dec.-Jan. Sellers Tone dull.

Linseed—Linseed Bold 44 Apl.-May. Business done. Tone steady.

Coffee—Coffee in New York, 5 1-4.

Arrival—Steamer "Trieste" Stern berge 'Guildhall.'

In Liverpool—

Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet, Manchester steady. Total sales 10,000. Spot 4·52 —2 Sold on speculation and for Export 1,000. Imports 29,000. Arrivals closed steady.

Dec.Jan.	Jan.Feb.	Feb.March	March-April.	Apl.-May
4·47 plus 2	4·47 plus 2	4·47 plus 2	4·48 plus 2	4·48 plus 1
May-June.	June-July	July-Aug.		Aug.Sept.
4·49 plus 1	4·49 plus 1	4·49 plus 1		4·44 plus 1

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	40,000 bales.
" Do. last year	40,000 "
Exports to Great Britain	22,000 "
" Continent	5,000 "
Mid-Uplands	8·70 plus 5
Futures, month of Dec.	8·54 plus 11
Do. do. March	8·35 plus 9

In New Orleans—

Spot	8 1-4 plus 1-16
Futures month of March	8·32 plus 9
Do. June	8·42 plus 7
Tone at close	steady.
Week's Receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports	2,63,000
" Exports to Great Britain	96,000
" " France and Continent	108,000
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports	1,080,000
" " at Interior Ports	5,50,000

	Bales.
Total week's sales	61,000
" Sold for spec.	5,000
" Sold for exportation	2,000
" Amount forwarded to consumers	102,000
" Actual exports	6,000
" Week's imports	173,000
" Stock	472,000
Surats week's sales	Nil
" Amount forwarded to consumers	Nil
" Week's Imports	1,000
" Stock	4,000
Afloat American	330,000
" Indian	5,000

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat, and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m. on Friday, 19th December, 1902 :—

Cotton	7,412 cwts.
Wheat	5,800 "
Linseed	1,629 "
Rapeseed	764 "
Gingellyseed	42,738 "
Poppyseed	71 "
Groundnuts	16 "
Castorseed	5,075 "
Rice	3,564 "
Myrabollams	3,144 "
Cottonseed	15,150 "

BOMBAY, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 20.

EXCHANGE—Tone steady.

Bank T. T.				1s. 4d.
Bank Demand				1s. 4 1-32d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A.				1s. 4 1-4d.
Do	6 do	do		1s 4 3-8d
French Francs	3 do	do		170
Marks	3 do	do		138 1-2
Hongkong	30	Days' Sight.		117 1-2
Shanghai	30	"	"	163 1-2
Japan	30	"	"	152 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent—Tone quiet.
Cash ... ... Rs. 97-5
1st Settlement ... ... Rs. 97-4

Money Market—Tone easy.

BANK RATE—
Bank of England since 2nd October 4 per cent.
Bank of Bombay do. 6th November 4 do.
Bank of Bengal do. 18th Dec. 5 do.
Bank of Madras do. 30th June 4 do.

SEEDS.

	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Linseed.—Tone steady.		
Ready		8 5
Forward April-May		7 13
Rapeseed.—Tone steady.		
Brown Cawnpore Ready		5 6
Yellow Cawnpore Ready		5 14
Do. Gujarat Forward		6 5
Poppyseed.—Tone steady.		
Ready		8 4
Forward April-May		7 10
Castorseed—Tone quiet.		
Ready	23 4 to	23 8
Forward April-May.		24 0
Groundnuts—Tone steady.		
Forward Jany-Feby A		36 0
Gingellyseed.—Tone steady.		
Howree Khandesh Ready		37 4
15 per cent. Mxd. Dec.-Jan.		36 8
25 " "		36 0
50 " "		34 8
Black Kutnee		32 4

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone .... firm.
Estimated sales 6,000
Total imports 8,000

Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	
4·51 +4	4·51 +4	4·51 +4	4·52 +4	
Apl.-May.	May-June.	June-July	July. Aug.	Aug.-Sept
4·52 +4	4·53 +4	4·53 +4	4·53 +4	4.48 +4

COTTON.—The market remains steady with a good enquiry from Shippes for December shipments. Prices in the Sutta bazaar are Rs. 1 higher, for Broach and H G Bengals, other discriptions are unchanged.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited :—

Growths.	Fine	F.G	Good	delivery
Bengals, H G (Ry terms)	165	152	...	25 Dec.
Bengals, M G (Ry terms)	167	159	...	do
Sind Punjab (M G) ...	169	159	...	do
Belati, M G ...	179	173	...	do
Khandesh, (M G) ...	...	163	...	do
Damangaum Poolgaum	181	175	...	do
Oomra good staple	186	180	175	do
Akola do / Khamgaum do / Karanja do	181	175	...	do
Broach do	201	...	194	25 Mar.

PRICE OF BULLION.

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	24-1
China Leaf	23-14 Nom.
Pekin Bar Gold Old	23-11 "
Do New	23-12 "
Australian Bar Gold 100 touch	23-14-6
Bombay "	24
English Sovereigns	15-2-0
Do. Dragons	15
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	59-3
Do. 17 1-2	59-7

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

ARBUTHNOT—November 28, at Denmead Vicarage, Hants, wife of Lieut A H Arbuthnot, 5th Punjab Inf. of a son.

BONHAM-CARTER—November 26, at Hyde Park Square, wife of Capt C Bonham-Carter, Royal Warwickshire Regt, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

AINSWORTH—SWIFT—November 27, at St Saviour's, St George's Square, South Belgravia, A R, son of Capt Ainsworth, late 53rd and 106th Regts, to Lillian Elice, daughter of E Swift.

CASS—ARMSTRONG—November 26, at All Saints Church, Hove, the Rev G W L Cass to Blanche Agnes, daughter of Major-Gen E F H Armstrong.

CURREY—DE VAHL—November 29, at Christ Church, Lancaster Gate, Capt B Currey, R N, to Mand, daughter of A D S de Vahl.

CURRIE—CRICKITT—November 27, at the parish church, Eastbourne, A C Currie, son of the late R G Currie, Bengal Civil Service, to Dorothea, daughter of A Crickitt.

HENNIKER—GADSDEN—November 26, at St Andrew's Fulham, Capt A M Henniker to Blanche Marie Gadsden, daughter of the late J Gadsden.

DEATHS.

BASHFORD—November 18, at Sobert on Towers, Hants, Col C B Bashford, side-de' camp, formerly 9th Lancers, aged 63.

HAMILTON—November 30, at Marylands Road, London, wife of Major-Gen O D Hamilton, late of Bengal Staff Corps, and daughter of the late Capt D Macleod, R N, C B, aged 79.

HILL—Dec 1, in London, Commander C F Hill, N of Fal, meira, Madeira, son of the late Lieut Col J E H Hill, C B, aged 68.

HUNTER—November 26, at Dermody Gardens, Lewisham, Charlotte, widow of the late Capt J W Hunter, Coast, Brigade, R A, aged 77.

LETHBRIDGE—November 26, at Cowes, Sir W A Lethbridge, Bart, aged 71.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

NAPIER—December 13, at Lucknow, the wife of the Hon'ble E Napier, of a daughter.

WILKINSON—December 12, at Bareilly, the wife of Captain Wilkinson, R E, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

CARTER—JAMES—At the Residency, Bikanir, by the Rev M M Griffiths, William Carter, Government Telegraph Department, to Emily Luleime Jane (Dolly) James, daughter of Mr W H James.

SHEPARD—VENNER—December 17, at All Saints' Cathedral, Allahabad, by the Rev W G Granville-Sharp, B A, Arthur Britton Shepard, second son of Harry Shepard, Esq, J P, Wellington, Shropshire, to Elsie Lilian, eldest daughter of E Venner, Esq, late Royal Artillery.

DEATHS.

GRIEVE—December 14, at Cleveland Town, Bangalore Michael Richard Grieve, in the 1 th week of his life.

McMULLEN—November 16, at Sambhar, George Henry McMullen, aged 12 years.

A. FREDOON & Co.,
WELL-KNOWN HIGH CLASS
TAILORS AND OUTFITTERS.
GENT'S SUITS, &c., &c.,
Made on Instalment System.
ALICE BUILDING,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT.

DELHI CORONATION DURBAR.

FOR HIGH CLASS PURVEYING
APPLY TO
SHAPURJI & Co.,
BAZAR SUPPLIERS AND GENERAL PURVEYORS
To the ELITE of BOMBAY.
Over 32 Years in the Line.
No. 3, CRAWFORD MARKET COMPOUND.

Bombay, Colaba, July, 1899.

I have much pleasure in recommending Messrs. SHAPURJI & Co. as Purveyors. They have SUPPLIED me with all my PROVISIONS for some months past, and given me entire satisfaction.

A. F. WILSON.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h, 28m. Sun sets, 5h, 28m. High water 4-35m., 5 34a. Low water, 11-23m., 11-20a.
Sounderdas Spinning and Weaving Mills Company, Tamarind Lane, 3 p. m.
Victoria Roller Flour Mills, Apollo, Street, 3, p. m.
University Examination Results.
Departure of H. E. the Governor for Delhi, Victoria Terminus, 10 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Singapore, China and Japan, per extra s. s. Yamaguchi Maru, will be closed at the General Post Office at 11 a.m. to-day.—Mails for Singapore, China and Japan, per extra s.s. Banca, will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon to-morrow.

THE MAHARAJA OF KOLHAPUR.—The Maharaja, who is going to the Delhi Durbar, will leave his capital by a special train of the G. I. P. Railway on the 24th inst., which will stop at Dadar station. There the train will be transferred to the B. B. and C. I. Railway line and will proceed on its way to Delhi.

BHOWNAGAR NOTES.—The weather this side is now very cold.—His Highness the Thakore Saheb of Bhownagar and the Prince Mangalsinghji are doing much to promote the interest of the Bhownagar Cricket Club. They have contributed a sum of Rs. 300 to the fund, for the erection of a pavilion which has been just completed.—A steamer has arrived here direct from Calcutta with a cargo of 3,500 tons of coal for the local line. It has anchored near Roowaturi lighthouse whence coal is being brought ashore in barges.

THE ADDRESS TO THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.—The address to be presented to H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught on behalf of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay next Saturday, has been very artistically prepared at the Sir Jamsetjee School of Art. A beautiful border is executed on both sides of the address, which displays portraits of the late Queen-Empress and the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, as well as views of the Municipal office, the Bombay harbour, etc. The silver casket, in which the address will be enclosed, is made in the shape of a carriage, surmounted by the British Crown and coat of arms, and lined inside with blue satin.

INSANITY AND SUICIDE.—An inquest was held on Saturday morning in Nagdevi Street, by Mr. J.M, Payne, Acting Coroner for Bombay, regarding the death of Jan Mahomed Hajee Cassum, a hawker. The deceased lived on the second storey of a house in Nagdevi Street. For the last seven months he had been behaving himself very strangely and had the hallucination that people were coming to catch and beat him. He was also addicted to drinking. On Friday night, his wife heard a noise from his room and on going there she missed him. She went downstairs and found the deceased lying dead in the street. The jury returned a verdict that the death of the deceased was caused by his throwing himself down from the second storey of his house while in an unsound state of mind.

THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.—On Saturday an evening party in honour of the Maharaja of Mysore was given by the president and members of the Provisional Committee of the Indian Institute of Research, at Mr. J. N. Tata's residence, "Esplanade House." The Waudby Road leading to the premises was illuminated with stands and pillars of white light; while the bungalow itself was tastefully decorated and illuminated for the occasion. Representative citizens of all nationalities were present at the entertainment. His Highness and suite were, on arrival at the bungalow, received by Mr. Tata and his sons, and many of those present were introduced to His Highness, who spent some time in agreeable conversation. After an interval an adjournment was made to the refreshment buffets; and the party dispersed at a late hour. His Highness, his mother, and suite left last evening by a special train from the Grant Road Station, for Delhi. The departure was private; but a salute of twenty-one guns for the Maharaja, and nineteen guns for his mother, will be fired from the Saluting Battery this morning.

MORE CARE IN SHUNTING WAGGONS.—Mr. J. M. Payne, Acting Coroner for Bombay, conducted an inquest on Saturday at the Morgue, relative to the death of a Hindu lad, name unknown, aged about ten years. The evidence showed that on Friday afternoon the deceased with two other boys was standing near the railway line at Carnac Bunder, where some waggons were being shunted by hand. They were warned to move off and two of them ran away in time, but the third (deceased) in attempting to cross the line between two waggons which were standing about a yard apart, was crushed between the buffers and killed on the spot. These waggons were stationary, but a waggon which was being pushed off from a distance, bumped against one of them and the three waggons coming together before the boy could clear himself off the line, resulted in the sad accident. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death and added a rider to the effect that more care should be taken at Carnac Bunder in warning persons not to approach the railway line when waggons were being shunted.

ALLEGED CHEATING.—At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Sullivan charged Vinayak Ganesh, muccadum, J. J. F. DeLuna, first assistant superintendent of the tramway stables, and Shaik Salarbux Abdula, senior farrier to the Bombay Tramway Company, with cheating and misappropriation in respect of Rs. 21, being the wages for 19 days of one Mahomed Yusuf whose name was entered in the muster rolls and in the pay sheet of the company, despite his being absent from work during the period. Mr. Ramidas Dalal, pleader, defended the first and third accused, and Mr. De Quadros, pleader, defended the second. Inspector Sullivan said he wanted a remand as the case would probably go to the Sessions for trial, and he had to complete his inquiries, which he believed would extend to several items of a similar description. Mr. De Quadros said his client's case was clear, and was as good as admitted to be such by the prosecution. His client was the immediate superior of the first accused who attended to the muster roll and to the making out of the paysheets. Confiding in him his client just glanced over the papers and initialled them. Under these circumstances he might be held guilty of gross neglect of duty which, he submitted, was not penal, and could not be held guilty of a criminal charge. On a question put by the Magistrate to Mr. Sullivan as to what charge the third accused was guilty of, the Inspector replied that he received the money mentioned in the paysheet item alleged to be fraudulent. On the application of Messrs. De Quadros and Dalal, accused were admitted to bail and the case was adjourned.

THE SCINDE AND PUNJAB COTTON PRESS COMPANY, L

THE thirty-first annual ordinary general meeting of this company was held at its registered office No. 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, on Saturday, Mr. Lakhmidass Waljee presiding.

The following is the directors' report :—

In submitting before you the 31st annual report, together with the audited statements of balance sheet and profit and loss accounts of the company for the year ending 31st August 1902, the directors have much pleasure to announce that the company during the year under report has made a net profit of Rs. 20,381-0-11 which, when added to the balance of profit of last year, made up a total profit of Rs. 20,611-4-0, which the directors now propose to divide as under :—To a dividend of Rs. 150 per share which will absorb a sum of Rs. 15,000 ; To carry to amount set aside from profits to meet contingencies Rs. 2,000 ; To carry to amount set aside from profits for equalization of dividend accounts Rs. 2,000 ; To carry to bad and doubtful debt accounts, Rs. 680 ; To carry to Machinery Depreciation account Rs. 2,000 ; To carry to Insurance fund account Rs. 500 ; To carry to bonus account Rs. 500 ; To carry the balance to next year's account Rs. 431 4 ;—Total Rs 20,611 4 0. Mr. Sorabjee Cursetjee Seth retires by rotation but is eligible for re-election.

The directors regret very much to announce the sad death of our company's ex-officio director and chairman, Mr. Gordhandass Soonderdass Mooljee, who died on the 9th of October 1902, and in whom they have lost a much valued colleague. You are requested to appoint an auditor for 1902-1903 and fix his remuneration.

On the motion of the chairman seconded by Mr. Govindji Gordhandass the report and the audited balance sheet for the year ending 31st August 1902 were received and adopted. A dividend of Rs. 150 per share absorbing a sum of Rs. 15,000 was declared payable on and after the 22nd of the current month. Mr. Sorabjee Cursetjee Seth, who retired from the board by rotation was re-elected, and Govindjee Manhowjee was appointed auditor on a remuneration of Rs. 125. The share holders expressed their deep regret at the death of the late Mr. Gordhandass Soonderdass Mooljee, the company's ex-officio director and chairman. A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

ARRIVALS BY THE MAIL.

THE P. and O. S. N. Company's s. s. Egypt arrived in Bombay on Saturday morning with the English Mails. Amongst the passengers were the Earl and Countess of Londesdale, the Earl and Countess of Jersey, Sir G. Dashwood, Sir and Lady R. W. Griffiths, Major-General Burnett, C. B., commanding the Poona District, Sir Charles and Lady Cayzer, Sir C. Furness, M. P., the Hon. Mr. A. Villiers, Lady Beatrice Villiers, Lord Killanin, Col. H. Sir and Lady Rawlinson, the Hon. Mr. W. Pell, M. P., and Miss Thesiger. The Earl and he Countess of Londsdale and Earl and Countess of Jersey drove to Government House where they will stay until their departure to the Delhi Durbar. Major-General Burnett was met by Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate at the bunder.

REPATRIATION OF BOERS.

THE transport Lake Manitoba, Captain Owen Jones, which sailed on Saturday, for South Africa, conveyed 935 Boer Burghers, from different camps in India. They were brought to Bombay in two special troop trains from Poona and Deolali. The first train reached the Sassoon Dock at about 6-30 a.m., and the second from Deolali, followed an hour later. They were detrained as the trains arrived and light refreshments were served, after which they were medically inspected by the military doctor. They then marched on board the Royal Indian Marine barges which were in waiting to convey them to the Lake Manitoba. The arrangements in connection with their departure were supervised by the officers of the District Staff Office. Besides the burghers she carried British details comprising four officers, one warrant officer, one censor, and 43 men rank-and-file. Embarkation was completed by the afternoon and the Lake Manitoba weighed anchor and proceeded on her voyage to South Africa.

THE YACHT GODWIT.

MR. C. T. R. SCOVELL, who is sailing from England to Bombay in his 45-ton yacht Godwit, arrived at Algiers at midnight on the 26th November, having Gibraltar on the morning of the 23rd idem. Calms and light winds were experienced during the first day out, but from the morning of the 24th till they made Algiers the yacht ran under mizzen and squaresail, and squaresail only before a strong following gale, logging 152 and 178 miles per day.

Mr. G. V. Scovell, of Bangalore, who went to Port Said to meet his brother, received a telegram from him there, dated 6th December from the neighbourhood of Tunis, requesting him to proceed and meet the yacht at Malta.

TO CURE SUFFERING ANIMALS.

A most useful Veterinary Book is attached to every bottle of Condy's Fluid. This Book contains instructions for curing most of the ailments and accidents affecting Horses, Dogs, Sheep, Cattle and Poultry.

In this Book eminent Veterinary Surgeons recommend Condy's Fluid as a certain cure for Sore Shoulders, Sore Backs, Broken Knees, Grease, Thrush, and Cracked Heels in Horses.—Scab, Foot Rot, Fly, etc., in Sheep.—Hoove, Foul in the Foot, Wounds and Sores in Cattle.

Condy's Fluid is made by Condy and Mitchell, Ltd., of 65, Goswell Road, London, England, and is sold by all Chemists and Stores. Beware of Local substitutes. Insist on having Condy's Fluid.

ADMINISTRATION OF DHATURA.

A PATHAN BARBER'S ADVENTURES.

MR. S. L. BATCHELOR, Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, in October last, convicted Narangar Ramgar of administering a noxious thing, dhatura, with intent to cause hurt, and sentenced him to five years' rigorous imprisonment. An appeal by the accused was heard at the High Court on Friday before the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston.

The accused was charged with administering dhatura to one Gulrehman Sulleman with intent to cause hurt to him. Accused was a Bava or Hindu ascetic, wearing the characteristic garb of his class; and before his commitment, he also wore long hair and a long, white beard. He was about sixty years of age; while the complainant was a Pathan barber from a village in the Peshawar district. In July last, the complainant came from Peshawar to Bombay to search for his brother who was missing. After staying in Bombay for six days, he prepared to return to Peshawar and took his ticket from Bandora to Lahore. He reached Ahmedabad by mail on the morning of the 17th July at about 9 o'clock, and as he learned that the Lahore train did not leave till 5 p.m., he walked out of the station to get some food. In the station yard he was accosted by the accused, whom he had never seen before. The parties spoke in Hindustani, which they eked out with gesticulations. In this way, the accused communicated that he had recently lost a Pathan servant and wanted to engage another. He offered the post to complainant on Rs. 10, a month and his food. Complainant accepted this offer, and the two men walked away together. Just outside the station yard, they came to a food-stall, where the accused bought two pice worth of parched gram, which he gave to complainant, and which the latter ate. He followed the accused through the city out to the Shahibagh, where they bathed in the river near the railway bridge. After bathing they walked across the river towards Sabarmati station. At a little distance on the other side of the river, accused sat down in a field, and complainant, at his request, brought water from a neighbouring well. It was then about noon. Accused next produced two packages containing sweetmeat, one containing unbroken sweetmeat, and the other containing broken pieces of sweetmeat. Accused himself ate the unbroken sweetmeat and gave the broken pieces to the complainant to eat. Complainant ate them and accused said to him "Now lie down and sleep a little." Complainant lay down, but within half an hour he suddenly felt giddy, his eyes were heavy, his head was swimming, and he had a feeling of irritation in his stomach. He at once suspected that accused had poisoned him with a view to rob him of his bundle which contained some clothes, razors, and over Rs. 19 in cash. Realising that flight was his only chance of safety, he clutched hold of his bundle and walked away northwards as well as he could. He had no recollection that accused followed him. After walking about a quarter of a mile he came to the Sabarmati railway station, where he laydown in the passengers shed and soon became unconscious. There he was found by a railway constable about 8 p. m. By the chief constable's order, he was taken in a goods train to Ahmedabad, where he was admitted into the civil hospital about 11-30 p. m. the same day. Next day, after medical treatment, he had recovered consciousness and was visited by the chief constable, to whom he made his statement, describing the man who had poisoned him as being an old man with long hair and long white beard, and dressed like a Bava, search was made for the accused, and some twenty men were arrested on suspicion and shown to complainant, who said that none of them was the guilty person. Finally on the 20th July, the accused was arrested outside the Kalupur gate of the city, and taken to the hospital, and complainant, who saw him coming, shouted out at once that that was the Bava who had poisoned him. Complainant was discharged from the hospital that day, and the police took him and the accused over the ground which they had traversed, and in this way witnesses for the prosecution were discovered. Accused was convicted and sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment.

Their lordships, on a consideration of all the circumstances of the case, dismissed the appeal.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF 5TH DECEMBER.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Egypt, Captain J. Chellew, arrived in harbour on Saturday morning with the English Mails of the 5th December. She brought the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Londesdale Earl and Countess	Stewart Mr D M
Adami Mr and Mrs and 2 infants	Alport Lt Col H K
Thompson Miss	Page Mr and Mrs and Infant
Hodgson Mr and Mrs H P, Infant and child	Brandon Mrs J A
Buckingham Col J	Chesney Capt
Dashwood Sir Geo and Miss	Adam Mr Robt
Davies Mr H H	Thomson Mr W B
Edwards Mr and Mrs F A	Scott Miss E
Lock Mr H R	Thesiger Miss
Crampton Miss B	Montgomery Miss A
Collingo Mr A B	Fisher Miss F
Williams Mr W A	Batty Lt H G
Gleave Mr T R	Norbury Mr and Mrs
Berryman Major and Mrs	Wilson Mr and Mrs J
	Turner Mr A
	Watt Mr A F

FROM MARSEILLES.

Ingram Miss H	Liddell Simpson Mr and Mrs
Henriques Mrs and Miss	Seager Mr S
Grimston Mr L C	Marriott Capt E W P
Rennie Capt and Mrs	Sethi Mr J N
Burnett Major Gen C J	Singh Mr B N
Reddie Mr and Mrs F A	Birch Mr S
Follett Major J S	Macdonald Mr R G
Evans Mr L G	Keyworth Capt W
Ainer Jn Mr C	Craig Miss F
Abdul Latif Mr A C	Jacobson Miss Alina
Cayzer Sir Chas, Lady and Miss	Robinson Miss Helan
Furness Sir C and Miss	Davis Miss Johnna
Jersey Earl and Countess of	Sethi Mr K R
Villiers Lady B	Bhasien Mr L R
Villiers Hon Arthur	Belshemji Mr J N
Adair Mrs	Tarachand Mr K M
Montgomery Mr A S	Atkinson Mr C M
Killanin Lord	Brickley Mr R W
Peel Hon W, M P	Mayne Major A B
Ing Mr G	Coxon Mr S W
Lockhart-Mure Mrs D C	Cole Capt Wm
Raper Mr F	Blythe Miss
Lynn Mrs, Miss and Mr G R	Doctor Mr K D
Turner Capt and Mrs	Hannan Mr J M
Adam Capt F L	Jeeves Miss
Whitaker Dr and Mrs	Herbert Mr W J E
Swiney Mr S H	Hill Mrs and child
Rawlinson Bt Col Sir H	Ashenden Mr
Rawlinson Lady	Yate Lt-Col
Poynter D S O Major A V	Spear Mrs
Bannerman Mrs W B and 2 infants	Digby Mr E W
Aitken Mr W R T	Elderton, Miss L
Phelps Mr J H	Waldie-Griffiths Sir R & Lady
Winsloe Capt A R	Farmaks Madam
Stephens Rev A E and Mrs and 2 children	Berry Mr F T
Mackeith Mr W A	Hill Miss A M
Hatchard Mrs	Dawson Mr and Mrs
Hunt Mrs F D	Moore Lt F C
Macdonald Mrs A R M	Luttman Johnson Mr
Stickney Mr	Stack Miss
Wilkes Mrs	Whiteway Mr and Miss
Davis Mr A M	Vernell Miss
	James Mr and Mrs W D
	Fraser Mrs

FROM BRINDISI.

Dana Mr D G	Ingram Mr G S
Gray Mr G C	Willis Mr R
Cox Rev, Mrs and Miss	Ainsworth Miss
Harrison-Crawford Major	Gaziotty Mr
Deshler Miss	

FROM PORT SAID.

Morton Major W R	Harris Mr K N
Sassoon Mrs, two Misses and Master	DeRego Commander
Meikle Mr W B	Silva Lt F de
	Brown Mr H A

FROM GIBRALTAR—Agmar Mr R A M F.

FROM ADEN.

Dabrovich Mr Geo	Palmer Miss O
Vaurcal Mr P de	Palmer Mr and Mrs G M
Palmer Mr Clef E	

THE AHMEDABAD EXHIBITION.

AN Ahmedabad correspondent writing on Friday says :—To-day the exhibition being open exclusively for females crowds of them have been pouring into the Mandap from 8 o'clock this morning when the doors were opened. The Congress Volunteer Band played the whole day. The judges have now commenced their work of examining the various exhibits. Up to the present about six exhibitors have been awarded gold medals, ten silver medals, and six certificates of merit. The Proprietors of the "Blind School" and the School for teaching boys how to read a given word or sentence which is communicated to them by means of the peculiar motions of the hand, thumb, fingers and eyelids, and also by means of the peculiar beating of a drum" will, it is said, be given prizes for their ingenious tuition; the one is for enabling blind girls and boys easily to read, saw and do cane work, while the other is for enabling young lads to read without the help of books.

Grand preparations are being made at the Railway station and the several Delegate Camps for the reception of Congress Delegates who are expected to arrive here from to-morrow.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning.—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Anchor Line steamer Australia, 2,292 tons, Captain H Tait, sailed on Saturday, for Marseilles, Liverpool, &c, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Henry Bolkcow, 630 tons, Captain W Fowls, sailed on Saturday, for Persian Gulf, with a general cargo and 59 deck passengers.

THE Florio-Rubattino S N Co's steamer Bisagno, 1,109 tons, Captain A Dodero, sailed on Saturday, for Genoa, with a general cargo and two cabin and four deck passengers.

THE Hansa Line steamer Stolzenfels, 1,933 tons, Captain G Strufing, arrived in harbour on Friday evening, from Hamburg, 6th November, via Antwerp, with a general cargo, and 170 packages of explosives.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Henzada, 1,340 tons, Captain A J Abbott, sailed on Saturday, for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—Mrs John Skinner, Mrs Cole and child, Rev E Bonnier, Mr R Davies and 18 deck.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Dwarka, 779 tons, Captain W H Rothwell, sailed on Saturday, for Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mrs R N Polie and two infants, Mr W Setuery, Mr A E Mayer, Mr J N Daniel, Mr F Elmore, Lieut Furnwall, Mr Daves, Mr and Mrs J J Aikens, Rev S M Zevernes, Mr John Vas Eos, and 109 deck.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Dumra, 762 tons, Captain J Robertson, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Major Pocock, Lieut Helfrich, Mr J Damla, Mr V C Peters, two natives, Mr C E Dasmer, Miss Castle, Mr Hildreth, Mrs Cumming, Mrs Brooks, Miss Brooks, two Misses Billimoria and two children, Mrs and Miss Browtz, Mr E M Kharagat, Sergt White and 29 deck.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—DEC. 20.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
Crescent	804	Raffin			M H Cassum
Aljafar Schr	65	Nacoda			H S Sidick
Lady Gordon	316	Robin			M M & Co
Coromandel	2783	Bennett	China		P & O Co
Nithsdale	2334	Hadden			W & A G & Co
Kola	497	Rickford	Karachi		M M & Co
Abergeldie	2438	Keith			R Bomonji
Sarthia	3321	Boon			M M & Co
H Bolckow	639	Fowles			B & P S N Co
Nizam	2011	Bullen			M M & Co
Massilia	2744	Cockman			P & O Co
Purulia	993	Stafford			M M & Co
Safari	1433	Tepe			A Strandes
R I M S Canning		Comdr Hewett			R I Marine
Shirley	2198	Satchell			M M & Co
Chanda	1204	Radcliffe			M M & Co
R I M S Hardinge		Comdr Baugh			R I Marine
R I M S Mayo		Comdr Fletcher			R I Marine
Kinley	2431	Parker			K N & Co
Egypt	4179	Chellew			P & O Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
A	Somali	1653	Birch	Zanzibar	23-12	A Strandes
B	Falls of Keltie	2150	Nixon	Mostyn Deep	27-12	F M & Co
G	Chilka	1477	Dagge	Berbera	24-12	M M & Co
H&J	Ahmadi	1641	Hansen	Jedda	25-12	B & P S N Co
K	Yamaguchi M	3320	Yoshizawa	Yokohama	22-12	N Y K
N	Kt Templer	2768	Finnis	Havre	27-12	K N & Co
P	Springwell	1943	Chisholm	Antwerp	27-12	M M & Co
Q	Bancoora	2197	Maclean	Cape Town	22 12	M M & Co
R	Stolzenfels	1933	Struging	Karachi	26-12	Glade & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
1	Olympia	3259	Osborne	Liverpool	31-12	W & A G & Co
3	E F Ferdinand	3043	Martinolich	Trieste	27-12	A L S N Co
4	Elsa	1702	Seronwaldt			M Yebeer
6	Matin	2433	Archer	Dunkirk	25-12	K N & Co
7	Tirol	1747	Pretfeld	China	23-12	A L S N Co
8	Imperatrix	2353	Bellen	Trieste	1-1	A L S N Co
10&11	Banca	3793	Martin	China	24-12	P & O Co
15	Epsom	2910	White	Marseilles	22-12	W & A G & Co
16	Sultan	1781	Abrens	Zanzibar	6-1	A Strandes

HARBOUR WALL.

Dumra........762 Robert on....Karachi....23-12 M M & Co

MEREWEATHER DRY DOCK.

Palitana ....1934 LeMarchand..Zanzibar..3-1 M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander	From
19	Stolzenfels s	Strufing	Hamburg, Nov 6
20	Egypt s	Chellew	Aden, Dec 15
	Dumra s	Robertson	Karachi, Dec 18
21	H M S Highflyer	Christian	Aden, Dec 15

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
20	City of Vienna s	Campbell	Marseilles
	Iranis	Peabody	Antwerp
	China s	Angus	London
	Dwarka s	Rothwell	Karachi
	Lake Manitoba (transport)	Jones	Cape Town
	Henry Bolckow s	Fowls	Persian Gulf
	Henzada s	Abbott	Calcutta, &c
	Bisagno s	Dodero	Genoa
	Australia s	Tait	Liverpool, &c

THE following vessels began to load on Saturday :—
Steamer Santhia, for Marseilles.
" Holywell, for Liverpool, &c.
" Imperator, for Trieste, &c.
" Chanda, for Persian Gulf.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

CORRECTION.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macnab (not Clan Macneil) arrived at Suez on the evening of 17th.

ADEN, DECEMBER 19 8-125 p.m.

The B. I. S. N. Co's s.s. Rewa left this evening.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Vindobona, from Japan, left Hongkong for Bombay on the afternoon of the 19th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS.—DECEMBER 20.

FOR GLASGOW.

Olympia s—2,000 cwt cottonseed, Forbes, Forbes and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Egypt s—14 bales hides, B Ismail ; 20 bales skins, E Sewjee ; 32 bales skins, W and A Grahaham and Co.

Abergeldie s—240 cwt olibanum, M J Joomabhoy and Co ; 125 cwt aloes, A H Mowjee and Co ; 400 cwt horns, R Kaderbhoy ; 450 cwt oil cake, R Kanji ; 5,200 cwt cottonseed, Forbes, Forbes and Co ; 200 bales hemp, N Futchally and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Springwell s—595 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 490 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 700 cwt myrabollams, H Anandrao and Co ; 200 bales cotton, Forbes, Forbes and Co ; 1,000 cwt gingellyseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Martin s—76 cwt rapeseed, J A Begbie and Co.

FOR VENICE.

E F Ferdinand s—2,300 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 200 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co ; 200 bales cotton, The New Mousell Co.

Imperatrix s—1,000 cwt linseed, Volkart Brothers ; 1,400 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

E F Ferdinand s—1,650 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 165 bales cotton, Glade and Co ; 165 bales cotton, The New Mousell and Co ; 385 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 87 cwt mother-of-pearl shells and 412 cwt olibanum, M J Joomabhoy and Co.

Imperatrix s—1,980 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 2,090 cwt gingellyseed, Volkart Brothers ; 1,013 cwt myrabollams, W Skipp and Co.

FOR ODESSA.

E F Ferdinand s—100 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. on Saturday give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	4
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	10	6	20
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbharwada	7	6	30
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	1	0	3
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	6	6	19
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	1	1	3
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	8
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	1	10
Total	25	20	97
Same date last year	35	22	110

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	3
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	3	4	19
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	5	5	19
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi	1	1	13
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	6	9	22
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	10
G Mahim and Worlee	0	0	1
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-resident and unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	5
Total	15	14	92
Total plague deaths to date	181,745	101,196	
Same date last year	41	4	140

IT WILL BE COLD IN DELHI.

PROVIDE YOURSELF and YOUR SERVANTS WITH BLANKETS, JERSEYS, CARDIGANS, BALACLAVAS, GREAT COATS, and other WARM CLOTHING from

THE CAWNPORE WOOLLEN MILLS AND ARMY CLOTH MANUFACTURING CO., LD., CAWNPORE.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE CELEBRATED

"LALIMLI"

PURE WOOL MATERIALS.

IT IS COLD NOW!

PIANOS BY ALL THE LEADING MAKERS, Special terms for Cash or Monthly Payments.

S. ROSE & CO., FORT, BOMBAY.

A BOON TO SMOKERS.

RAILWAY CIGARETTES.

25 Front Pieces to be returned to MAHOMED HOOSEIN KARIM & Co., TOBACCONISTS, Sitaram Building, next to Crawford Market.

A BEAUTIFUL PICTURE given away AS A PRIZE.

NOTES.

INDIAN LAND REVENUE, FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY BY TODARMAR, Price Re. 1, Postage half-anna To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

NOTICE.

LETTERS, PARCELS, and TELEGRAMS for HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR, HER EXCELLENCY LADY NORTHCOTE, the MILITARY and the PRIVATE SECRETARIES, the MEDICAL OFFICER, and the A.-D.-C. in waiting, which cannot be delivered at MALABAR POINT, BOMBAY, by 9 p.m., on MONDAY, 22nd December, 1902, should be addressed to "The CAMP of HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR of BOMBAY, DELHI," until 12th January, 1903, when they should be addressed to MALABAR POINT, Bombay.

C. H. HILL, Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay.

Malabar Point, Bombay, 16th December, 1902.

TABLE FURNITURE.

SPOONS AND FORKS. ELECTRO-PLATED AND SILVER WARE.

TABLE CUTLERY.

CHINA AND GLASS.

TABLE NAPERY.

LAMPS.

Complete Outfits can be obtained at

TREACHER & CO., LD., BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

DELHI CORONATION DARBAR CAMP.

CAMP FURNITURE.

LAWSON TAIT BEDS.

HAVING made arrangements for the delivery of very large quantities of all kinds of CAMP FURNITURE we are in a position TO SELL CHEAPER than any other House in the Trade.

3,000 Lawson Tait Beds at Rs. 20 each.
1,500 Folding Camp Chairs with Carpet Seat at Rs. 3.
3,000 Bentwood Chairs, best make, at Rs. 3.
500 Patent Heatherby Folding Tables at Rs. 8-8.

Packing and Delivery at Bombay Railway Station Free.

M. BRESLAUER & CO., GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS, BOMBAY.

What is "PROTUMEN?"

It is the dried Essence of the purest ENGLISH MILK. PROTUMEN is an English preparation and amongst the most useful articles of food yet introduced. It contains 93 per cent. Protein and supplies nutritive material of great value. It is free from starch or sugar, and in diseases such as Gout, Rheumatism, &c., it replaces perfectly the more unsuitable meat as the source of the nitrogen required by the body. It is an admirable food for those suffering from WASTING DISEASES, it being readily assimilated, sustaining and restorative. Full particulars of KEMP and Co., Limited, Sole Proprietors of "Protumen." Price 8 As. Re. 1, and Rs. 2.

A. S. UNANI'S HAIR DYE—Unequalled for Permanency and Fragrance. Restores white and grey hair to its original colour. A single trial will prove its efficacy. Price As. 6.

Dr. ABDOOL KADAR SULEMANJEE, Abdool Rehman Street, Pydhoni, Bombay.

IMPORTANT TO SMOKERS.

MILD INDIAN CIGARS,

OUR STOCK of the above is now replete with all the LEADING BRANDS of the following well-known Makes:—

SPENCER & Co. M. PETERSON & Co.
OAKES & Co. D. McDONALD & Co.
McDOWELL & Co. U. S. PLANTERS.

TRICHINOPOLIES (with straw). AT MARKET PRICES.

☞ NEW REDUCED PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

D. MERWAN & CO., CIGAR MERCHANTS AND TOBACCONISTS 30, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

REGIMENTAL CLOTHING

GREATCOAT CLOTHS.
UNIFORM Do.
Do. SERGES.
ARMY FLANNELS.
SADDLE SERGES.
BLANKETS FOR MEN.
Do. and JHOOLS for Horses.
PUTTIES.
JERSEYS.
CARDIGAN JACKETS.
BALACLAVA CAPS.
SOCKS, BLUE GREY,
Do. NATURAL GREY,
MITTENS,

MANUFACTURED BY

THE NEW EGERTON WOOLLEN MILLS CO., LD. DHARIWAL PUNJAB.

ARTISTIC PIANOS.

The most successful PIANOS ever built for the Climate of India are those manufactured by

ERARD, BLUTHNER, and SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE.

FOR HIRE OR FOR SALE. CASH OR EASY PAYMENT SYSTEM.

SOLE AGENTS, MARCKS & Co., LD. BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

☞ All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1902.

THE BERARS.

Up to the time of the Viceroy's visit to Hyderabad, in March last, the Nizam's Government clung to the hope that the Berars would one day be restored to the Nizam. But as a correspondent intimated to us at the time, the main object of His Excellency was not big game, as understood by the general, but big game of a very different kind—in fact, to put an end, once and for all, to the question of the restoration of the Assigned Districts. His Excellency and the Nizam had a private audience whereat Lord Curzon gave his Highness clearly to understand that the territory would never be given back to him, and that he proposed to dispose of the subject in quite another way before his return north. Our statement on the subject contained much more truth than some of our contemporaries were disposed to credit. But the outcome of that private interview is that which was announced on Friday. The Nizam leases the Assigned Districts to the British Government in perpetuity, the Government to have the full and exclusive jurisdiction and authority which they have enjoyed under the Treaties of 1853 and 1860, and to be at liberty to administer the Assigned Districts in such a manner as they may deem desirable, redistribute, reduce, reorganise and control the forces now composing the Hyderabad Contingent. On his part the Nizam is to receive a fixed perpetual annual rental of twenty-five lakhs of rupees, and the British Government is to make such provision as is necessary for the protection of his Highness's dominions. His Excellency prepared the public for this denouement, when he said that he had never been brought into contact with his Highness without finding him ready to consider with the utmost courtesy and frankness any matter that might be under discussion, and to accept the advice that was preferred to him in the interest of his State and its administration. His Excellency declared himself struck with the Nizam's earnest desire to do that which is for the real benefit of his state and his people, independently of what suspicious persons may think or say, and with the scrupulous fidelity with which his Highness discharges his obligations. "If he says he will do a thing, I know for certain that he will carry it through. If he enters into an engagement, that engagement is strictly observed." Then we have a more significant sentence:—"Hyderabad has in recent years suffered from the financial embarrassment which under the strain of famine and other burdens has befallen many Native States. Its finances will require very careful handling for a long time to come, the pruning knife is wanted in a good many quarters, debts have to be paid off, existing sources of revenue require to be husbanded, and fresh sources require to be developed. His Highness has assured me of his intention to give the fullest measure of support to those who have been entrusted with this responsible task."

Guests going home from the banquet at the Chow Mahal palace, where the words had been uttered, were heard to exclaim: "His Highness must say 'good bye' to the Berars." Their prognostications were correct. But his Highness says 'good bye' in a much less sorrowful spirit than might have been the case. We can well understand his desire to have them restored. But he secured very much better terms than many of his friends anticipated, and he cannot therefore regard the negociations as a diplomatic failure so far as the Hyderabad State is concerned. The action of the Government of India finds its justification in the preamble to the agreement, wherein his Excellency shows that the existing arrangements have become both obsolete and inconvenient, that they have on occasions given rise to controversies, which have never permanently affected the friendly relations between the British Government and the Hyderabad state but of which it was most desirable to prevent the recurrence or revival. Upon the side of the Government of India, it is set forth the flaws in the existing system were mainly associated with the civil and military administration of the province, which, under arrangements stereotyped by the Treaties, was imperfect and wasteful. Upon the side of his Highness the Nizam, the desirability of a change arose in the main from the precarious and fluctuating character of the surplus which, also under the stipulations, was payable to him, and the irregular nature of which introduced a regrettable element of uncertainty into the finances of the State. It is further set forth that it was realised on both sides that the events of the past half century, during which the Assigned Districts of Berar have remained continuously under British administration, constituted a prescription from which it was neither possible nor desirable to depart. We are not sure that his Highness will readily assent to this statement, for it is not unreasonable to suppose that under more capable and careful administration the prosperity of the districts will be magnified, and that the surplus will prove a very much substantial sum than his Highness is in future to receive. Moreover, the redemption of the Berars was the only prospective triumph to which the present or any succeeding Nizam could aspire to, and even admitting that the permanent control of the districts by British officers will be for the good of the people, it is impossible not to sympathise with his Highness in his loss.

The Nizam's sovereignty over the Assigned Districts is reaffirmed. That at best is but an empty phrase. How can it be exercised? In what manner can it be asserted? Why not have purchased the Berars out and out instead of indulging in make-believe of this sort? That would have been the better plan for the Nizam, and his advisers know full well that they will hereafter have no more voice in directing the destinies of the Berars than they will of the Punjab. The whole story of the Berars is a distressing one. In the early decades of the past century, the administration was upheld by British power, but not controlled by British honesty. Nothing, according to Clark Marshman, flourished but corruption, judicial decrees could be obtained for money, the land was farmed out to the highest bidder, and the farmer had the power of life and death, the utmost farthing was wrung from the wretched peasant, hundreds of villages were deserted, and in the absence of cultivation food rose to famine prices. Chundoo Lall, the "de facto" minister, was the only subject of the Nizam who was benefited. It is unnecessary to go into the history of the Hyderabad Contingent, for whose payment the revenues of the Berars were appropriated, or the succession of calamities which led to the financial difficulties in the Nizam's territories. In 1853, however, the contingent was over-officered and over-paid, but the then Nizam would not hear of its being reduced. Its allowances had repeatedly fallen into arrears, and it became necessary for the Resident to make advances from his treasury, which the Nizam acknowledged as a debt bearing interest. A lack of proper financial management led to worse difficulties. His debts amounted to three crores, and the maintenance of forty thousand foreign mercenaries crippled the entire State. Lord Dalhousie grew impatient and proposed the draft of a Treaty placing the Contingent on a definite and permanent footing, providing for its punctual payment, and effecting an equitable settlement of arrears by the transfer of territory yielding about thirty-six lakhs a year. The Nizam was reluctant to agree to the proposal, the more so, perhaps, as the territory ceded was that which Lord Wellesley had given his ancestor for assistance in the War with the Mahrattas. That is how the districts came to be assigned. The new arrangement will perhaps prove more satisfactory than the old one. On paper, at all events, its appears probable.

THE TRADE OF HONGKONG.

WHATEVER may have been the experience of other parts of China during last year Hongkong certainly did not trouble the exporter of British or Indian merchandise very greatly, and Acting Governor Gascoigne's report is not very encouraging. There were decreases in the importations of coal, cotton, rice, timber, hemp, and even in the case of bulk kerosine and liquid fuel. Cotton importations declined by as much as 27·8 per cent., and the depression was almost as remarkable in the case of the other departments of commerce alluded to. This depression is explained by the Acting Governor as being due to the poverty which existed in the interior of China, the unauthorised exactions on goods beyond the confines of the Treaty Ports, the fall in the exchange of silver, and the high values—especially in raw cotton and all cotton fabrics—prevailing in the home market. That these facts may have had a great deal to do with the reduction of trade one can well understand, but at the same time it is rather difficult to discover the disparity existing between conditions at Hongkong and other Chinese ports where one would have thought the distress and other drawbacks would have operated more severely. As a matter of fact it has appeared from various consular reports previously received that there was at any rate a slight revival of trade at Chinese ports, and these figures seem to require more explanation than the Acting Governor of Hongkong supplies. The export trade showed a satisfactory increase, but those who have suffered by the decline on the other side of the balance will not be greatly interested by that fact. About Likin the Acting Governor says:—"A great and important movement which has opened the whole of the markets of Inland China to the world has taken place. Manufacturers on the spot will certainly be unable, at least for some time, to meet the greatly increased demand which will thus be occasioned; and in the meantime India may fairly hope to realise some share in the harvest, more especially if likin—a veritable millstone round the neck of this trade—is effectually removed." This is encouraging, or at least it is a satisfactory confirmation of the multitude of opinions which have been expressed recently, and it may be taken for granted that if there is any harvest to be reaped India generally, and Bombay in particular, will be on the "qui vive" to reap it.

THE SIEGE OF CALCUTTA.

IT is rather late in the day to tell the story of the Siege of Calcutta, but apparently it is not too late to find new facts about that dramatic incident. An anonymous contributor to the current number of "Blackwood" tells the story over again in a way that will doubtless possess engrossing interest for those who know anything at all about the siege and the awful disaster which succeeded it. One of the objects of the article is to show where such historians as Macaulay and Orme failed in their account of the siege. The account of the siege itself which Macaulay has given, says this new historian, is so brief as to be mischievous in effect, with a mixture of fact and fiction and a characteristic dexterity of phrase. He goes on to say that the materials lay before Macaulay for an accurate narrative of the siege had he cared to use them, and it is a pity that he did not, for no one could have done better justice to the subject. Although he grants that Orme was perfectly accurate in his facts the writer of the article holds that even his inferences are open to exception. Orme, he says, omits materials for forming a fair judgment as to the causes which led to the siege; he enhances the errors and crimes of Suraja Dowlah and suppresses facts which bear upon individual character. The reason for this he alleges was because many who took part in the siege were still alive and the embers of controversy and passion still glowed. As an apology for telling the story over again he points out that the Viceroy is about to unveil a monument "to the memory of those who were suffocated in the Black Hole Prison of Fort William," and he thinks that at such a time a statement of the real facts may be interesting. He culls many of his facts from "Reflections on the Loss of Calcutta," written by Captain Rennie, a mariner in the service of the East India Company. One of the main causes of the war, he says, was the knowledge of what had previously occurred on the Coromandel Coast, trading Moors having circulated in Bengal exaggerated reports of conditions there. A passage taken from a letter of Suraja Dowlah is interesting reading. The English had been making spasmodic endeavours to fortify and arm their factories, and to one of the principal merchants of the Province the potentate wrote: "I swear by the Great God and the Prophets that unless the English consent to fill up their ditch, raze their fortifications, and trade upon the same terms as they did in the time of Nabob Jaffeer Cawn, I will not hear anything on their behalf and will expel them totally out of my country." The whole tendency of the article is to show how totally unprepared the English were for hostilities. The greatest, in fact some almost inconceivable, blunders were made because it was not believed for a single moment that war would be the upshot of the negotiations then proceeding with Suraja Dowlah. That potentate according to the writer has never had his due, but at the same time he makes no attempt to depreciate the standard of pluck and courage exhibited by the British.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY left Calcutta on Friday evening for Dehra, proceeding there direct.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY in unveiling the Holwell Memorial at Calcutta on Friday, made a speech in which he told how his interest was first awakened in the restoration of the monument by Busteed's delightful "Echoes of Old Calcutta," which he read on the way out to India. Ever since his Excellency had been conducting inquiries into the antiquities of old Fort William, and had restored to honour many names which had sunk in the "uncomfortable night of nothing." His Excellency now presented to Calcutta a marble reproduction of the old brick and plaster memorial raised by Holwell to the victims of the Black Hole. The original monument disappeared eighty-years ago.

The Hon. John Barrett, Commissioner-General to Asia and Australasia for the St. Louis exhibition who arrived in Bombay on Friday, was on Saturday along with the American Consul, Mr. W. T. Fee, entertained at luncheon by Lord Northcote. Mr. Barrett proceeds to Delhi to-morrow and will probably address the Bombay Chamber of Commerce on his return.

AMONG the passengers who arrived in Bombay by the Mail steamer on Saturday was Haji A. Browne, a former well-known Bombay journalist, Mr. Browne obtained the title of Haji by making the pilgrimage to Mecca and has travelled extensively in Persia and other parts of the East. He has recently been staying in Egypt and his present visit to India is concerned with the furtherance of his well-known political aims. He will be present at the Delhi Durbar and will prolong his present visit for several months.

THE famine returns for last week show a reduction of 3,300, the total number on relief being 12,528.

REPORTS from Chitral show that there is an exceptionally severe winter over the whole country.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces and Lady La Touche will leave Allahabad on Tuesday for Delhi.

THE first list of subscriptions to the Sir John Woodburn Memorial, Calcutta, shows that Rs.56,000 have been contributed.

CAPTAIN GREIG will be unable to play for "The Gentlemen of India" against the Authentics at Delhi, so the eleven will hardly be a truly representative one.

COLONEL STUART BEATSON has been granted the temporary rank of Brigadier-General whilst holding the appointment of Inspector-General Imperial Service Troops.

THE apprehension that the Maharana of Udaipur might not be able to appear at the Delhi Durbar on account of the illness of his son fortunately need no longer be entertained. His Highness fully intends to be present at the Durbar on the 1st January.

THE following forest officers, recently arrived from England, are posted as under: Messrs. V.G. Morgan and C. A. von B. Malcolm to the Central Provinces; Mr. E. A. Courthope to the United Provinces; Mr. G. M. Townshead to Assam; Mr. G. R. Joffer, to Burma.

MR. J. P. HEWETT, Officiating Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, left Jubbulpore on Wednesday, accompanied by his Chief Secretary, for Calcutta, where he has some provincial business to bring before the Government of India before the break up for Delhi.

SIR THOMAS HIGHAM, K. C. I. E., Inspector-General of Irrigation, retired from the service on the 18th instant, but remains in India with the Irrigation Commission. Mr. Sidney Preston, who has been officiating for him, is now formally confirmed in the appointment.

MR. A. SMYTHE, Conservator of Forests, Central Provinces, retired from the service on the 4th instant. Mr. Beadon Bryant is consequently confirmed in the 2nd grade of Conservators. Mr. T. A. Hauxwell officiates in that grade, and Mr. Hobart Hampden is promoted Conservator, 3rd grade.

MR. JUSTICE KNOX and Mr. Justice Blair have issued judgment in the appeal of Rai Sohan Lal from the convictions and the sentences of five years' rigorous imprisonment in all, by the Sessions Judge of Allahadad, on charges of attempted cheating and an offence under the Telegraph Act. It will be remembered that Rai Sohan Lal was accused of sending a telegram to the Debts Committee at Dholpur making a false claim for a large sum of money in the name of the agent to General Pudam Jung. The High Court have made certain alterations in the sentences which will result in Sohanlal going to prison for three years.

IT is difficult to understand the ruling of the Government of India in the matter of import duties upon musical instruments required for regimental bands, says the "Pioneer." They are said to be regimental property and cannot therefore be exempted from customs dues as coming under the head of military equipment. And yet the State makes annual grants to the band funds, the musicians are "equipped" for their special duties, and the bands are under the orders of the military authorities. A regiment, say, is directed to furnish a guard-of-honour, with "band and colours;" on service the band literally plays an important part on the line of march; and when a military funeral takes place either in peace or war, the bandsmen turn out with their instruments just as the men of the firing party put in an appearance with their rifles. Again, the trumpet in the cavalry and the bugle in the infantry are as necessary as sword or rifle; and if they do not form part of the "military equipment" of a force, then we do not know what the meaning of the term is. Can any distinction be drawn between them and whistles which officers wear? But from a Government which taxes telescopes and field-glasses obtained by officers to assist them in their work in the field, and obtained, too, practically in obedience to orders from Army Headquarters, we must not expect anything in the shape of generosity. Are not shark's fins and fishes' maws a source of revenue under the Customs Act?

IN THE AMERICAN CONGRESS.

THE MOST YANKEE INSTITUTION ON EARTH.

BY SYDNEY BROOKS.

Congress is the most American thing in America. Not even Mrs. Carrie Nation herself is more native to that piquant soil than the national Legislature.

You catch the American note, the note of unmitigated democracy, on the very threshold of the Capitol. Anyone can enter, no cards to, without reference to age, colour, or sex, "previous condition of servitude," or present condition of clothing. Millionaire or tramp, black or white, the Capitol is yours to roam in at will. If you can find a vacant seat in the public galleries from which to listen to the speeches, you are welcome to it.

There are no tickets or passes or credentials of any sort to bother about; no gauntlet of slightly suspicious officials to be run. Liberty can go no further and the system is so easy and convenient that one is ready to overlook its unpleasant features, and to conclude that the sight of some ragged snuffle of a man, whom no second-rate hotel would have allowed to enter its lobby, lounging about in the precincts of the national Legislature, is not, after all, without it compensations.

A LETTER-WRITING AUDIENCE.

The House of Representatives, writes Mr. Sydney Brooks in the "Daily Express," is an enormous chamber—three times as big as the House of Commons—yet so admirably proportioned that its vastness goes unnoticed.

The seats are arranged, not in parallel lines, as with us, but after the Continental fashion in curved, concentric rows, facing the Speaker, the Republicans being always to the left of the Chair, and the Democrats always to the right. Each member has a revolving armchair, with a spacious desk in front of it, where he can write letters and busy himself among his papers in a way that must be horribly disconcerting to an opponent in debate.

On the opening day of a session these desks and armchairs are overloaded with bouquets of "American beauties" and other flowers sent by admiring constituents. Even from the Press gallery, above the Speaker's chair, it is often impossible to see more than the top of a popular member's head above the wealth of floral compliments.

It is when you begin to watch the galleries and the behaviour of members on the floor that the interest grows. It is three years since I was last in Congress. The occasion was one of some interest, as Utah had elected as its representative a Mormon with three wives, and the great American public was bristling with indignation.

LADIES AND THE MORMON.

Some three thousand determined ladies took early possession of the galaries, and fairly sniffed down the hapless Mormon when he rose to speak. If he had had thirty wives they could not have disposed of him more effectually; and whenever anything said or done on the floor tickled their fancy, they joined in the laughter and applause unchecked. That made us all feel very much at home.

These exuberant ladies were not the only feature that inspired a pleasant sense of domesticity. Behind the last row of chairs and desks runs a railing hung with drapery and between the railing and the walls is a passage-way opening on to smoking-rooms.

From my seat in the Press Gallery I could watch honourable members lolling in their seats and smoking cigars; and as they took care to leave the doors or the smoking rooms open, that no word of the speeches might be lost, a very apetising odour of tobacco was propagated throughout the House.

Then I was greatly interested in the barber's shop, close by the smoking-rooms, and equally visible from where I sat. It is not in every Legislature that the Speaker and the journalists above him can catch glimpses of members under the razor.

Democracy, indeed, took on quite a new significance for me when the coloured barber, finding business dull, opened the door, and, standing in his shirt-sleeves and barber's apron, half in and half out of the shop, joked with Congressmen and listened to the speeches till they bored him.

JUVENILE LEGISLATORS.

But for sheer homeliness the palm must be given to a phalanx of small boys, the sons of Congressmen who sat on their fathers' knees during the debates. The coloured member, I was enraptured to see, brought his little picaninny along.

Some of these infants, tiring of the paternal lap, would climb into the nearest chair, and there experiment with its rotary mechanism, and the Congressman to whom the chair belonged, so far from making any effort to expel the intruder, would smile a lank smile and walk off for a cigar.

One urchin came up to the Bar of the House with his father to be sworn in, held up his little first and took the oath of allegiance to the Constitution. And the only comment I heard from the galleries was an admiring, "Well, isn't that just the cutest thing you ever saw?"

In the American House of Representatives, as in some of our Colonial Legislatures, great use is made of pages.

When their services are not required they loll about by the table beneath the Speaker's chair, or play surreptitious games in its shadow, with a watchful eye on the serjeant-at-arms. Like the spectators in the galleries, they do not disdain to join occasionally in the applause.

What with the immensity of the House, the buzz in the galleries, the calling for the pages, the scratching of pens, the crumpling of newspapers, the banging of desk-lids, and the thump, thump of the Speaker's gavel, it needs a man with a powerful voice to make himself heard.

THE GARB OF THE HOUSE.

As a matter of fact, complete silence is so far from being obtained that members who particularly wish to hear what is being said leave their seats and gather round the orator, just behind the official stenographers, who take down his speech standing.

The House of Commons is beyond all rivalry the best-dressed assembly in the world. The American House of Representatives, with equal emphasis, is the worst. The usual Congressional costume is a long and very loose frock-coat, a low-cut waistcoat, a turned-down collar, a white bow, and a Derby or felt hat.

No man can look imposing in such a dress; and, indeed, at first glance you might easily take the Congress for an assembly of Dissenting ministers. Not more than two or three members at the outside come up to the Fifth-avenue standard. It is true they do not wear their hats in the House, and to that extent appear more dignified than our M.P.s. On the other hand, they are much given to "dry smoke," that is to chewing unlighted cigars.

That is not only a distressing habit in itself, at any rate to the onlookers, but it leads to another that may perhaps relieve the Congressmen who practise it, but that cannot help doing some damage to the patterns of the carpets.

A TELEGRAM from the Governor of Natal states that plague has broken out at Durban. Only one certain case had occurred up to the 12th instant. Vigorous precautionary measures are being taken.

THERE are now 3,070 persons on famine relief in Raipur District, Central Provinces, where eleven public works and department camps have been opened. Some 660 persons are on tank and ghat works in Balaghat.

THE Senior Medical Officer in charge J. J. Hospital begs to acknowledge with many thanks the receipt of Rs. 100 from his Excellency Lord Northcote through his Military Secretary for a Christmas Treat to the patients of the J. J. Hospital.

THE Secretary of State has sanctioned the proposal of the Government of India that the period of five years hitherto taken into account in calculating the average emoluments for pension under the provisions of Article 531 of the Civil Service Regulations be reduced to three years.

THE first sitting of the Commission which has been appointed to consider the question of broad-gauge railway connection between India and Ceylon and other kindred matters will be held in the Council Chamber of the Government of Madras on the 11th February.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE VENEZUELA TROUBLE.

THE ARBITRATION PROPOSAL.

BLOCKADE PROCLAIMED.

LONDON, DECEMBER 19.

Great Britain has replied to the American suggestion of arbitration in a manner rendering a satisfactory settlement probable, but she will deal only with America, ignoring General Castro entirely.

Germany and Italy have replied to a similar effect.

An extensive exchange of views regarding the form and conditions of arbitration is still proceeding preparatory to a joint reply.

LONDON, DECEMBER 20.

Great Britain and Germany have proclaimed the blockade which will be unrelaxed until Venezuela gives some sort of guarantee as to her bona-fides and readiness to satisfy claims.

President Roosevelt has proposed to the co-operating Powers that they should submit the dispute to the Hague Tribunal. The Powers replied suggesting that Mr. Roosevelt should arbitrate.

LONDON, DECEMBER 21.

France has asked the Venezuelan Government for the most favoured nation treatment in the settlement of claims.

THE SOMALILAND EXPEDITION.

TROOPS FOR OBBIA.

MORE FORCES FROM INDIA.

LONDON, DECEMBER 20.

The First, Third and Fifth African Rifles and the Punjab Mounted Infantry at Berbera have been ordered to be in readiness to proceed to Obbia immediately. Major Kenna commands.

It is probable that more troops will be despatched shortly for the Somaliland expedition. The 2nd Sikhs have been already warned. The Bikanir Camel Corps, a Pioneer regiment, a Mountain battery, and a Company of Sappers are also likely to go to Aden.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 21.

The following proceed at once to Somaliland landing at Obbia :—Two hundred men of the Bikanir Camel Corps, one section of the Lahore mountain battery, the 2nd Sikhs, No. 1 Company Bombay Sappers ; one section of a British and one section of a Native Field Hospitals. The 7th Bombay Pioneers go to Berbera.

All will embark at Bombay in the Hardinge and Canning.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE HUMBERT SENSATION.

THE WHOLE FAMILY ARRESTED.

DISCOVERED IN MADRID.

LONDON, DECEMBER 20.

The whole of the Humbert family concerned in the notorious Crawford fraud in France have been arrested in Madrid.

THE SLEEPING SICKNESS.

MALADY THAT BAFFLES DOCTORS.

The Medical Commission sent to Uganda to investigate the fatal Sleeping Sickness which is extending widely in Africa has failed to discover either the remedy for the disease or the cause thereof.

Precautions have been advised to prevent the spreading of the disease to Egypt and India. White people are unaffected. 30,000 natives have died.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S TOUR.

DEPARTURE FROM MOMBASA.

Mr. and Mrs. Chamberlain reached to within sixty miles of the Victoria Nyanza. On their return journey they opened a viaduct at an altitude of 6,500 feet.

LONDON, DECEMBER 21.

Mr. and Mrs. Chamberlain have left Mombasa on board the "Forte." They will join the Good Hope at Zanzibar.

LORD ROBERTS AT SANDHURST.

SOCIAL INFLUENCE IN THE ARMY.

HARD WORK THE AID TO PROMOTION.

LONDON, DECEMBER 20.

Lord Roberts, in inspecting Sandhurst, complimented the Cadets on the restoration of discipline.

He said that he was now satisfied that the majority of the Cadets never conspired to screen the offenders. He advised the Cadets not to listen to nonsensical talk that social influence was necessary for promotion. The highest positions in the army with scarcely an exception were filled by men without interest and who were dependent on their own exertions.

THE ITALIAN BUDGET.

LONDON, DECEMBER 21.

The Italian Budget for the year 1901-1902 shows that there was a surplus of twenty four million lire. A surplus of sixteen million is anticipated.

RUGHBY FOOTBALL.

NORTH vs. SOUTH.

NORTHERNERS WIN BY A POINT.

In the match between North and South, North scored a goal and two tries and the South two goals.

BIRTH OF AN ENGLISH PRINCE.

ANOTHER SON TO THE PRINCE OF WALES.

The Princess of Wales has been delivered of a son. Both are doing well.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

IMPORTANT DECISION AGAINST A TRADES UNION.

RAILWAY SERVANTS SUED FOR CONSPIRACY.

VERDICT FOR TAFF VALE COMPANY.

LONDON, DECEMBER 19.

The Taff Vale Railway has sued the Railway Servant's Union for £27,000 damages for conspiracy to cause a strike in 1900, and obtained a verdict. The assessment of damages is deferred. The decision will be a severe blow to Trades Unionism.

[This action has been rendered possible by the decision of the Legal Tribunal of the House of Lords that Trade Unions may be sued in Courts of Law. Originally, the Taff Vale Railway Company sought an injunction against Mr. Bell and the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants, of which he is the general secretary. An application was made to have the name of the society struck out of the action, but it was refused by Mr. JusticeFarwell, and although the decision was reversed by the Court of Appeal, it was restored by the House of Lords on grounds thus stated by the Lord Chancellor : "If the Legislature has created a thing which can own property, which can employ servants, which can inflict injury, it must be taken, I think, to have impliedly given the power to make it suable in a Court of law for injuries purposely done by its authority and procurement." Formerly though an official or a member of a Union could be sued as the result of any illegal action, the Union itself as such was not suable, and its funds therefore could not be got at. The Taff Vale judgment alters all that. It was held that a Trade Union can be sued for wrongful acts done by its authority, and that a successful plaintiff can go against the whole funds of the Union for damages.]

BRITISH AMBASSADOR AT ROME.

LORD CURRIE RESIGNS.

Lord Currie has resigned the Embassy at Rome on account of ill health.

[Lord Currie has been Ambassador at Rome since 1898. He was educated at Eton and entered the Foreign Office as a clerk on probation in 1854. He was attached to the Legation at St. Petersburg in 1855; was precis writer to the late Earl of Clarendon (Secretary ofState for Foreign Affairs) 1857-58; attached to Lord Wodehouse's special mission to the King of Denmark in 1863 ; and was appointed acting second Secretary and assisted the late JulianFane, protocolist. at the conferences in London on the affairs of Luxembourg in 1867. In 1876 he was Secretary to Lord Salisbury's special Embassy to Constantinople and was Secretary to the special Embassy at the Berlin Congress of 1878. He was in charge of the correspondence respecting the affairs of Cyprus in 1878-80; Secretary to Lord Northampton's special mission to invest King Alfonso XII of Spain with the Order of the Garter, 1881, Assistant Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, joint protocolist to conference in London on Egyptian Finance, 1884 ; permanent Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. 1889, and in the same year was one of the British Delegates to examine the question of boundary between the Netherland territories in Borneo and those under British protection. He was appointed Ambassador at Constantinople in 1893 occupying the post till 1898, when he was transferred to Rome. He was made C. B. in 1878, K. C. B. in 1885, G. C. B. in 1892, Privy Councillor in 1895 and was created a Baron in 1899.]

RUSSIA AND AFGHANISTAN.

NOTIFYING AN INTENTION.

A communique from the Russian Foreign Office declares that the frontier settlement with Afghanistan was arranged prior to the Boer war. Russia has addressed no request of any sort to Britain, but simply notified her desire and intention to enter into direct relations with Afghanistan. No further declarations have been made.

THE VICEROY'S CUP.

LATEST BETTING.

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 21.

Record Reign's win in the Trial Stakes yesterday has again brought it to first place in the betting for the Viceroy's Cup, where it stands at 3 1-2 to one. Tubal Cain is running Record Reign close in public favour. While Stand Off's price has expanded to fifteens, Up Guards remains at 4 1-2 to one and Vasto has come into fourth place at eights.

ROWING AT POONA.

POONA, DECEMBER 21.

The members of the Royal Connaught Boat Club held a scratch regatta yesterday afternoon. The attendance was fair. The following are the details :

SCRATCH FOURS :—Two boats entered and the race was won by the Royal Field Artillery by 2 1-2 lengths.

DOUBLE SCULLS :—Four boats competed. Captain Ross's boat on the far side and Captain Ogilvie's boat on the near bank made a close finish, the former winning by half a length.

CANOE RACE :—Three competed, Captains Ross Ogilvie and Delap. The first named won by a length from Delap.

DOUBLE SCULLS, OXENHAM CHALLENGE CUP :—Captain Ross and Mr. Arbuthnott versus Messrs Cousens and Lyons. The former won easily.

SINGLE SCULLS :—Four competed, Captain Ross, Mr. Todd, Mr. Clements and Captain Delap. The first named won by 1 1-2 lengths.

SCRATCH EIGHTS :—Poona versus Kirkee. The latter won by 1 1-2 lengths.

THE RAJA OF PUDAKOTAH.

The Raja of Pudakotah arrived at Poona from his state by a special train last night. His Highness was garlanded by Sirdar Coopooswamy Mudliar on the platform.

ARRIVAL OF THE FLAGSHIP HIGHFLYER.

THE Flagship Highflyer, Captain A. H. Christian, R. N., arrived in harbour yesterday from Aden, which port she left on the 15th instant with the new Rear-Admiral Charles C. Drury on board. The Rear-Admiral landed at 4 o'clock privately in the Government Dockyard. The following are the names of the officers on board :—Rear-Admiral Charles C. Drury, Flag-Lieutenant N. H. Carter, Secretary P. H. L. Row, Clerks to Secretary J. E. A. Brown and M. G. B. Brown, Captain A. H. Christian, Commander J. S. Luard, Lieutenants (N) A. C. Sykes, (T) C. W. G. Crow, H. T. Atlay, R. M. Burmester, Cyrill St. C. Cameron, Lieutenant R. I. M. Charles Gardner, Major and Battalion Lieutenant-Colonel R. M. Charles, H. Willis, Lieutenant R. M. Allan M. D. Johnston, Chaplain and Naval Instructor Rev. B. Wright, B. A., Fleet Surgeon John J. Dennis, M. D., Staff Pay Master R. B. Marwood, Chief Engineer W. R. Parker, Surgeon John St. J. Murphy, Engineer J. B. Hewett, George W. Wooldridge (acting), William P. Sillence, Sub-Lieutenant F. E. E. G. Schruber, Assistant Paymaster A. R. Tothill, Assistant Engineer F. E. Dean, Gunner W. A. Herliby, Boatswain, C. Mitchell, (T) Harvey W. Burgess, Clerk J. Grant, Commander T. H. Heming and Gunner H. W. Webb, (borne as additional for various services.

THE MILITARY MANŒUVRES.

THE RETREAT OF THE NORTHERNERS.

CROSSING OF THE JUMNA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, DECEMBER 20.

A correspondent with the Southern Army wiring on the 18th inst. says :—

The pursuit was taken up to-day with the utmost vigour by the Southern Army. The Northern force in consequence fell back northward and eastward. The enemy had held an advanced position along the line passing through Bahapur and Madidur. This the Southerners captured at noon.

The advance was then continued northwards, the third division pressing on beyond the Delhi Muttra road while one brigade advanced by the Kutab Road.

The intention of General Wodehouse was to concentrate against the centre, which was unduly weakened by the strengthening of the flanks, and push through, thus disordering the enemy's forces. The work of the Southern cavalry was excellent, the information it furnished being ample.

If the general belief is true that Okhla is still in the hands of the enemy, he possesses a point of great advantage for covering a crossing of the Jumna.

To-night some troops of the Southern force received orders to proceed to Delhi. It is consequently believed that the manœuvres will close to-morrow.

A correspondent with the Northern Army wires on the 19th :—A battle is now proceeding just outside Delhi. At 6-30 this morning firing began and the Northern Army commenced to send across the Jumna its heavy guns, baggage, ammunition, camels and pack mules in single file. They debouched from the Muttra road whilst eleven Howitzers and 4 inch guns fired away at an invisible foe, and a mile in front the infantry, light guns and cavalry held Pubilpur and Humayans tomb to cover the retreat.

The spectacle was a fine one as the army proceeded leisurely to cross the Jumna by a central bridge of pontoons for carts and infantry and two forces, and one at either side for the guns, camels, pack mules, and cavalry.

THE INDIAN POST OFFICES.

RESULTS OF A YEAR'S WORK.

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 20.

The Post Office administration report which is published to-day shows an increase on the previous year of 28 millions in the number of articles carried, the advance being specially noticeable in the value payable business which resulted, in the twelve months, in the payment of sixty-one lakhs of rupees to trading firms in Bombay city.

The names selected by Mr. Fanshawe for mention include those of Mr. Maxwell, Post Master General, Bombay, and also of Messrs. Lalkaka Vyas and Karanjavala, Superintendents of Post Offices, Bombay circle.

The total earnings of the Department were two crores, of which 42 lakhs are clear profit.

RACING AT CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 20.

There was a large attendance at the races this afternoon and good racing. Details :—

BURDWAN CUP.

Carrara (10st 3lbs), Carter 1
Loch Arden (8st 10lbs), Smallman 2
Henry (9st 10lbs), Burns 3

Seven ran.

Won by a length, several lengths between second and third. Time—3min. 21secs.

MAIDEN PONY STAKES.

Flora (7st 4lbs), Murphy 1
Isola (8st 11lbs), Ramsbaw 2
Tyrant (9st 1lb), Robinson 3

Five ran.

Flora led the entire distance and won easily by 2 lengths; several lengths between second and third. Time—1min. 6secs.

INTERNATIONAL PONY STAKES.

Yankee Boy (9st 7lbs), Ramsbaw 1
Metalgia (9st 3lbs), Robinson 2
Yardley (9st), O'Neil 3

Four ran.

Matilda ran well to the turn when Yankee Boy came away and won easily by two lengths ; 8 lengths between second and third. Time—1min. 34secs.

THE TRIAL STAKES.

Record Reign (9st 3lbs), Southall 1
Tubal Cain (9st 3lbs), Smith 2
Stand Off (9st 3lbs), Robinson 3

Eight ran.

Stand Off gave a lot of trouble at the start. When they got off Record Reign went at once to the front. Entering the straight, Stand Off began to come up and at the distance gained considerably. Tubal Cain, coming on the outside with a rush, passed Stand Off in front of the Grand Stand, but failed to catch Record Reign, who won by half-a-length ; a length and-a-half between second and third. Time—1min. 43secs.

SIR M. M. BHOWNAGGREE.

ARRIVAL AT BHOWNAGAR.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BHOWNAGAR, DECEMBER 20.

A large number of State functionaries and the leading gentlemen of the city assembled this evening at the Railway Station to welcome Sir Muncherjee M. Bhownaggree, M. P., who has arrived here to accompany His Highness the Maharaja Saheb to the Dehli Durbar. On the arrival of the train Sir Muncherjee was accorded a hearty welcome by Prince Mangalsingji and the principal merchants of the town and was garlanded by the Diwan Saheb, the Nagar Seth and others.

After thanking those present for the trouble they had taken, Sir Muncherji accompanied by the Diwan and Naib Diwan Sahebs left for Naku Bag which has been placed at his disposal by the Maharaja Saheb.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 21.

A scheme providing for extra promotion for artificers of the Royal Horse and Field Artillery has been accepted by the Government of India.

Miss E. Platts is permitted to resign the Indian Army Nursing Service.

The 2-5th Gurkhas move at once to Kohat in relief of the 2nd Sikhs.

POONA, DECEMBER 19.

The Buffs which are to relieve the Shropshire Regiment, going to England, are expected to arrive by three special trains to-morrow. As there is no accommodation in Barracks, the regiment will have to go in canvas.

On return to India the 10th Jats will be located at Dinapur, relieving the 8th Bombay Infantry, who return to Mhow.

The Army Head-quarters camp officer will not be opened at Fort William this cold weather until after the middle of January.

(THROUGH REUTERS AGENCY.)

THE CORONATION DURBAR.

THE COMING OF THE DUKE.

LONDON, DEC. 21.

The Renown, which is bringing the Duke of Connaught and party to India, has arrived at Aden.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS AT THE DURBAR.

The officers and men of the various volunteer corps in Bombay, who have been selected to be present at the Coronation Durbar, left Bombay on Saturday afternoon by a special train from the Colaba and Grant Road stations. The various corps were represented as follows :—Bombay Volunteer Rifles, 18 men under Captan Dunlop ; Bombay Volunteer Artillery, 18 under Major A. K. Leslie ; B. B. and C. I. Railway, 18 men under Lieutenant Durnford ; and the Bombay Volunteer Rifles, 15 men under Lieutenant Hugh S. Symons. The officers and men representing the Bombay Volunteer Rifles, Bombay Volunteer Artillery, and B. B. and C. I. Railway entrained themselves at the Colaba station, while those of the Light Horse at the Grant Road station.

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Burma left at six o'clock on Saturday morning in the Dalhousie for Calcutta en route to the Delhi Durbar. His Honour's party consisted of Lady Fryer, Captain Fryer, Private Secretary and Captain Holland, Principal Port Officer.

About ten per cent. of the prisoners in Indian jails will be released on the occasion of the Coronation Durbar or 11,000 in all. This does not include the Andamans, where some 400 well-behaved prisoners will probably obtain thier liberty.

Most of the Imperial Secretariat offices in Calcutta will be denuded this week of their higher officers, who have to proceed to Delhi to share in the rehearsals of the State ceremonies.

His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore and Her Highness the Maharani, late Regent of Mysore, left Bombay for Delhi yesterday from the Grant Road station. The departure was private. Two salutes, one of 21 guns and one of 19 guns, will be fired from the Saluting Battery at 7 a. m. this morning to announce the departure of their Highnesses from Bombay.

The "Matin" gives an account of a scene which occurred at a place of amusement on the Grand Boulevard, where a certain theatrical performance is taking place. It appears that ever since the first representation there have been Anglophobe demonstrations every night, occasioned by something that takes place on the stage at the beginning of the fourth act. One night the demonstrations were so noisy that the curtain had to be lowered, and the audience went out shouting. There were, however, no acts of violence.

It appears that in connection with the Delhi Coronation Durbar, a curious problem of precedence has arisen. The question was raised as to whether in the State Entry, the Governor of Madras or the Governor of Bombay should rank as senior. In the Order of Presidencies, Madras is senior to Bombay, but, on a reference to the Secretary of State, it has been ruled that in the State Entry, Governors and Lieutenant-Governors should take rank personally according to the Warrant of Precedence and not according to the seniority of the Provinces. Lord Northcote having been appointed a few months earliar than Lord Ampthill will thus rank as Senior Governor. On the other hand, the Madras Camp takes precedence of the Bombay Camp, the former being at the right of the Viceroy's Camp

R.M.S. "GOSVENOR-SQ."

THE ARABIA'S DURBAR FREIGHT.

To-day is a red-letter day in the history of the P. and O. Line, says the "Daily Express" of December 5th.

The mail boat Arabia sails for Bombay carrying partly from Tilbury but mainly from Marseilles, later, the most distinguished and remarkable gathering of persons of rank and fame ever assembled at the same time on a single ship.

The Durbar boat really commenced her voyage yesterday by dropping down the river to Tilbury to take up passengers, and as the great vessel swung out into the basin of the Royal Albert Dock the baggage superintendent quietly but audibly remarked on the quay that he thanked Providence for the last of the Durbar trade.

Notwithstanding the number of cases and boxes crammed into her the vessel as she moved down the Thames towered above the shipping sufficiently to cause remark. There goes Gosvenor-square, said one. She's high in the water, said a wharfman.

Why, queried a second. It's because she's full of millinery, said an experienced shore quartermaster casting a backward glance at the drifting mass of steel on its way to the dock-head.

Paris and the West End have filled the Arabia's baggage-hold with Durbar gowns most of yesterday's baggage being wardrobes with labels pleading for a fair place where the crush is least.

PATRICIAN MILLINERY.

Costumes from Worth and Redfern of priceless fabric for the great state ball are insured at big rates—in one case for £500—and the Duchess of Marlborough takes a variety of exquisite toilettes. The Duchess of Portland has some of the finest "creations." and the gentlemen, swell the personal baggage with state costumes and every variety of uniform, from mess-dress for the state dinner to review order for the Proclamation. In all, some 350,000 cubic feet are occupied by the baggage.

The second class is booked to maids and "gentlemen's gentlemen" in numbers sufficient to form a trade union if they wished to and from the number of trunks marked "Wanted on the voyage" they will have something to do in addition to looking after children.

Forty tons of beef, 200 turkeys, 1,000 brace of game, as well as a steamer load of vegetables are among the "solids" which will be consumed, and the expenses on this and other heads run out at about £500 per day.

One of the special pieces of "freight" put aboard was a quantity of holly and evergreen for Yuletide decorations and Christmas trees in the saloons and in addition the Arabia carries the last of some 100,000 tons of Delhi freight. She also has on board a big New Year's mail with despatches for the Viceroy.

THE COLLAPSE OF ST. MARK'S TOWER.

OFFICIAL ENQUIRY.

BANGALORE, DECEMBER 21.

Mr. Garratt, Chief Engineer, Public Works, Madras, arrives to-morrow morning to investigate the cause of the collapse of the tower of St. Mark's Church on the 19th instant. Pending his enquiry the wreckage will not be removed nor the plate and other valuables recovered. The police is still guarding the ruin. The service of St. Mark's congregation was held in the Town Hall this evening, thanksgiving for escape from the awful accident being the special feature of the service.

BENGALIS AND THE DURBAR.

A Bengali writes to the "Pioneer":—The so-called Rajahs and Maharajahs of the zemindar class were all eager to be invited by Government to the Durbar and fondly hoped that the State would bear all their expenses. The hope which never had a substantial basis was dashed to the ground long ago, but the expectation, to be invited will be troubling the uninvited unfortunates till a late day. Of the invited zemindars all feel unspeakably honoured and happy, but some among them have found it hard to find the sinews of Durbar guestship and thus will be compelled to stay away.

There has been created an alarm among the ryots of the zemindars who are going to the Durbar that on their return they will enhance rent in their estates or levy a special private tax to meet the expenditure they have to incur for their visit to Delhi.

Some astrologers have prophesied, that the Durbar will not pass off smoothly, but will be marred by untoward mishaps. Every Bengali going to Delhi is sure to carry these misgivings in his mind. At any rate, the fear of plague raging and fires breaking out in the Coronation Camp few Bengali visitors to Delhi will be found capable of shaking off completely.

RACING AT MAHALUXMI.

THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE SEASON.

THE opening of the racing season on the Bombay race course at Mahaluxmi attracted a good number of visitors. The enclosures were well filled with spectators, although doubtless as the season advances much bigger assemblies will be seen there. The event was marked by the attendance of his Excellency the Governor (Lord Northcote), Lord Lonsdale, Lord Pembroke and Lady Dartrey, and H. H. the Aga Khan was also present in the Governor's Box. The course was in capital condition, the turf looking green and fresh, and the climatic conditions were all that could be desired, a strong and cool breeze which blew across the course all the afternoon lending a refreshing feeling to the atmosphere. In the first event—the Beginners' Plate—Good Hope was expected to secure an easy victory. He made the running most of the way, but at the distance Skirmisher was altogether too much for him and pulled off the race with a fair amount of ease. In the next race the popular fancy was justified, Messrs. Goculdass and Anandji Nanji's Grey Fox having an easy victory. Mahkoom, who was also well backed, pulled off the next race, which was interesting owing to a capital struggle for second place, Tirah and Young Martaban running a dead heat after having run almost neck and neck for the greater part of the distance. The rest of the racing was productive of nothing but surprises. Repetition landed the Colonial Stakes in easy fashion. Orion, who was expected to win, made a bad start, and Olga, whose record this season has been so good, was quite out of it. Arabistan, moreover, easily beat both Tigris and Silver Fox, and in the Selling Race Jeddah ran well all the way and won from Scorn, the favourite, by a couple of lengths. The improvements on the course and in respect of the stands were greatly appreciated, and on the whole the afternoon's sport was very enjoyable. The following are the details :—

Beginners' Plate.—Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 100; and third, Rs. 50. For Arabs 13-3 and under which have not won a race value Rs. 50 ; 13-3 to carry 9st. 7lbs.; W. I. Allowance—Ponies measured since 31st March, 1899, 7 lbs. Distance—half mile.

Mr S A Wahed's b a h Skirmisher (9st), C B Mahomed 1
Mr Sassoon Ezekiel's g a h Kyam (8st. 8lbs) Heeroo 2
Mr Jackson's b a h Good Hope (9st), Oomarkhan 3
Mr A A Amir's b a h Panther, (9st), Native 0

BETTING : Evens, Good Hope ; 3 to 1 Kyan ; 5 to 1 the others.

The Race :—Good Hope made the running until the distance, when both Skirmisher and Kyam challenged strongly. The former won by three-quarters of a length, half-a-length dividing the second and third. Time—54 secs.

The Christmas Stakes.—Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 100; and third, Rs. 50. For Arabs, 13-3 and under which have not won a race value Rs. 1,500 or over since 31st March, 1900. 13-3 to carry 9st. 3lbs. W. I. Penalties—Winners, since 31st March, 1900, of a race value Rs. 100, or over ; once, 4 lbs.; twice, 7 lbs.; oftener, 10 lbs. Winners since the above date of race value Rs. 900, 4 lbs.; of race value Rs. 1,400, or over, 7 lbs.; in addition to above penalties. Allowances—Ponies measured since 31st March, 1899, 7 lbs. Distance—5 furlongs.

Messrs M Goculdass and A. Nanji's g a h Grey Fox (9st 1lb), Oomerkhan 1
Messrs G K and D D's g a h Dispute (9st 3lbs) Robertson 2
Mr. Murray's ch a h Nonpareil (8st 8lbs), C B Mahomed 3
Messrs Ebrahim bin Raseed and Abdool Aziz bin Salf's b a h Young Taisseer (8st 8lbs), Ahmed ...0

BETTING ; 5 to 4 on Grey Fox ; 5 to 1 each Dispute and Nonpareil ; 10 to 1 Young Taisseer.

The Race.—After one or two false starts Young Taisseer jumped off with the lead and made play from Grey Fox with Nonpareil last. So they ran to the bend, where Grey Fox draw to the front and won in a canter by a length and a-half ; 2 lengths between second and third. Time—1 min. 8 secs.

The Arab Plate.—Winner, Rs. 200 ; second, Rs. 100 ; and third, Rs. 50. For Arabs which have not won a race value, Rs. 1,500, or over, since 31st March, 1900 W. I. reduced 3lbs. Penalties—Winner, since 31st March, 1900, of a race value Rs. 200 : once, 5lbs ; twice, or of a race value Rs. 900, 10lbs ; three times, or of a race value, Rs. 1,400, 14lbs. Allowances—Horses which have not won a race value Rs. 50, or over, 7lbs. Ponies measured since 31st March, 1899, 14 hands and under 4lbs ; 13-3 and under 7lbs. (not accumulative). Distance—7 furlongs.

Mr. Ali bin Taub's b a h Mahkoom, (9st.) Heeroo ...
Captain Browning's ch a h Tirah, (8st. 10lbs.) Rooke 2
H. H. Maharajah Holkar's b a h Young Martaban, (8 st. 3lbs.) C B Mahomed 2
Mr Jacool bin Tal b's g a h Reeman, (9st), Nama. 0
Messrs M Goculdas and A Nanji's g a h Wild Fox (8st 10lbs), Oomerkhan 0
Messrs Ebrahim Omer andOsman Mahomed's b a h White Oats, (8st 7lb), Sada 0
Mr N E Mehta's ch a h Silvermane, (8st 3lbs), Weatherell 0
Messrs E uff Sheriff and Sahad bin Faraji's b a h Young Roberts (8st 3lbs), Yelloo 0

BETTING . Evens, Mahkoom . 6 to 1 each Reeman and Wild Fox ; 10 to 1 the others.

The Race.—Reeman jumped off at the start followed by Tirah with Mahkoom fourth and White Oats last. At the bend the favourite improved his position and he won easily by four lengths ; a dead heat for second place Young Martaban getting up on the post. Time—1min. 39 secs.

The Colonial Stakes.—Winner, Rs. 200 ; second, Rs. 100 ; third, Rs. 50. For Horses which have not won a race value Rs. 1,200, or over since 31st March, 1900. W. I. reduced 7lbs. Penalties—Winners since 31st March, 1900, of a race value Rs. 200 ; once, 5lbs. ; twice, or of a race value Rs. 500, 10lbs, three times, or of a race value Rs. 1,000, 14lbs. Allowances—Horses which have not won a race value Rs. 100, 7lbs. Horses landed since 1st September, 1902 5lbs., in addition to landing allowances in General Conditions. Ponies 14-2 and under, 7lbs. Distance—6 furlongs.

Mr R J Hunter's b aus m Repetition (8st.) Rook 1
Mr Cross's b aus g Orion (9st 3lbs), Robertson 2
Mr Gordon Hunter's b aus g Here's Luck (8st 7lbs) (car 9st 3lbs), Churchward 3
Mr T C Naple's b aus g Fando (9st 3lbs) Cripp's... 0
Mr W Moran's ch aus g Ophir (8st 12lbs), Potter...0
Mr Murray's br e h Mist (8st 3lbs), Pipper 0
Captain Benwell's ch aus m Aureole (8st), Wetherell 0
Messrs M Goculdass and A Nanji's b aus m Olga (8st) (car 8st 3lbs), Oomerkhan 0

BETTING : 6 to 4 against Orion ; 4 to 1 each Fando and Olga ; 5 to 1 Repetition ; 12 to 1 the others.

The Race.—Repetition and Here's Luck got away with the lead. Here's Luck took up the running, the favourite going on fourth. Coming into the straight, Repetition drew to the front, Orion failing to get up by a length ; a length and-a-half between second and third. Time—1min. 17 4-5secs.

The Little Maiden Plate.—Winner, Rs. 200 ; second, Rs. 100 ; third, Rs. 50. For Maiden Arab Ponies 14 hands and under, measured since 31st March, 1899, 14 hands to carry 9st. 3lbs. W. I. Penalties—Winners since 31st March, 1900, of a race value Rs 100 or over ; once, 4lbs. ; twice, 7lbs.; three times, 10lbs. ; oftener 14lbs. Distance—5 furlongs.

Mr Abdool Aziz Saif's b a h Arabistan (8st 11lbs), C B Mahomed 1
Messrs Mustapha Cowasjee and Cowasjee's g a h Tigris (9st 7lbs), Heeroo 2
Messrs M Goculdass and A Nanji's g a h Silver Fox (8st 9lbs), Oomerkhan 3
Mr S A Wahed's g a g Sweetlips (9st 4lbs), Nama ... 0
Mr George's g a h Alexi's (8st 11lbs), Robertson 0
Captain Sloane Stanley's g a h For Ever (8st 9lbs), Native 0
Mr C F Cooper's b a h Duldul (8st 3lbs), Piper 0

BETTING : 2 to 1 against Tigris ; 5 to 2 Silver Fox ; 6 to 1 Alexis ; 8 to 1 Arabistan ; 12 to 1 others.

The Race :—Sweetlips made the running from Arabistan, with Duldul last and the favourite fourth. In the straight Tigris challenged, but Arabistan came on strongly and won by a length and a half ; 2 lengths between second and third. Time—1 min. 8 1-5 secs.

Selling Race—Winner, Rs. 200 ; second, Rs. 100 and third, Rs 50. For Arabs 14 hands and under 14 hands entered for Rs 1,200 to carry 10st W. I. 3lbs for each Rs 100 down to Rs 400. Allowances—Maidens, 7lbs. Ponies new measurement 7lbs. Distance—1-2 mile.

H H Maharajah Holkar's b a h Jeddah (Rs 1000) (8st 12lbs) Dondi 1
Mr C D's ch a h Scorn (Rs 1200) (9st 7lbs) C B Mahomed 2
Messrs Ebrahim bin Basheed and Abdool Aziz Saife's b a h Settler (Rs 1200) (8st 12lbs) Ahmed... 3
Messrs Sabyne and R G Baldock's b a h Young Sherali (Rs 800) (8st 6lbs) Bennett 0

Betting : Evens Scorn ; 3 to 1 Jeddah ; 4 to 1 Young Sher Ali ; 6 to 1 Settler.

The Race.—The start was a bad one, Scorn getting away last. Jeddah made the whole of the running and won comfortably by three lengths ; same distance between second and third. There was no bid for the winner.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, DECEMBER 5.

THE EDUCATION BILL.

To the great relief of everybody, except perhaps a handful of educational experts in the House of Commons, the Education Bill has passed through all its stages in the popular assembly, and in a few days unless the unexpected happens, will have become the law of the land. The third reading debate in the Commons commenced under dreary circumstances, the speeches on the first night being delivered to almost empty benches and to half-filled galleries. On the second night the attendance was better ; but the proceedings were unaccompanied by the excitement usual on the occasion of the third reading of a great measure. The rejection of the Bill was moved on Tuesday night by Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman who maintained that the system of the Government would fail to bring about the very thing that was wanted—namely, an educational ladder for the boy with average brains and energy ; and that it would probably result in reducing the level of the public, or provided schools to the low level of the Church Schools. Mr. Long replied to the leader of the Opposition. Other speakers at the same sitting were Sir Charles Dilke and Mr. Cupps, Sir Thomas Esmonde and Sir John Kennaway. The feature of the second night's debate was the excellence of the speeches made by the three members who have emerged from the debates on the Education Bill with greatly enhanced reputations—Dr. Macnamara, the ex-school master ; Mr. Lloyd George, the ex-temperance lecturer ; and Mr Ellis Griffith, the clever son of a Welsh farmer. Of the three Mr. Lloyd George has most distinguished himself and he thoroughly deserves the great compliment paid to him by Mr. Balfour, who is not in the habit of bestowing indiscriminate praise. In the course of his summing up, the Prime Minister said :—"If there was no religious resistance, no question of religion in the country, I believe the present Bill would be passed without a division on the second reading and carried through the Committee in a week. (Hear, hear.) There is the hon. member for the Carnarvon Boroughs who through these debates has played, in my opinion, a most distinguished part (Opposition cheers), and who, with the exception of some observations to which I will not now allude, has, I believe, in the opinion of both sides and of the country, shown himself to be an eminent Parliamentarian." (Cheers.) I would advise your readers to keep their eye upon Mr. Lloyd George. He will be heard of again.

THE EVACUATION OF SHANGHAI,

The interesting "correspondence respecting the evacuation of Shanghai" commences with a despatch to St. James's Park from our Minister in Pekin, Sir E. Satow, that the Viceroy of Nanking was pressing, through the Taotai, for the evacuation of Shanghai by the foreign troops simultaneously with the restitution of Tien-tsin. The Foreign Office replied to the effect that if other Powers would withdraw their troops from Shanghai, the British Government had no objection to doing the same, and that the French, German, and Japanese Governments were being communicated with on the point. First the Japanese Government intimated that they saw no objection, indeed, were even anxious that evacuation should take place. Within six days Sir Edmond Monson, our ambassador in Paris, was able to report the acquiescence of the French Government who, however, reserved the right of reoccupation if any other Power took that course. Twelve days later the German Ambassador told Lord Lansdowne that the Kaiser's Government were prepared to withdraw the German battalion now at Shanghai simultaneously with the withdrawal of the British, French, and Japanese troops also stationed at Shanghai. He thought it desirable that the four Powers should communicate upon the subject, as our experience at Tien-tsin had shown that such withdrawals required a certain amount of previous arrangement.

Lord Lansdowne said that the case seemed to him to be a much simpler one than that which had arisen at Tien tsin, but that he saw no difficulty in an exchange of views between the four Governments concerned as to the time and condition of the withdrawal. Eventually November 1 was accepted by France and Japan as a convenient date, while Baron Eckardstein intimated the agreement of the Berlin Government on the following understanding :—"In the first place, the Imperial Government desire that a previous arrangement should be come to for the simultaneous and uniform evacuation ; further, the Imperial Government would wish, in the case of any other Power proceeding in the future to a fresh occupation of Shanghai, to reserve to themselves the right of taking a similar step. But in order effectually to provide against the undesirable eventuality of the latter of these cases occurring, which eventuality the French Government have, according to official information, also contemplated, the Imperial Government wish to add the following express condition : The Peking Government and the Yang-tsze Viceroys shall engage not to grant to any Power special advantages of a political, military, maritime or economic nature, nor to allow the occupation of any other points commanding the river either below or above Shanghai. Lord Lansdowne replied:—"His Majesty's Government concur with the German Government in desiring thas arrangements should be made providing for the simultaneous and uniform evacuation of Shanghai, and they also see no objection to the stipulation that in case any Power should in future resort to a fresh occupation of Shanghai, the other Powers would have the right to take a similar step."

His lordship went on to say :—"His Majesty's Government also concur with the German Government in their desire that none of the States concerned should be allowed to obtain from China, directly or indirectly, such compensation for the evacuation of Shanghai as would benefit that State alone. It seems to them that the best and simplest way of effecting this object would be that each of the four Powers should make a formal declaration that it has not obtain, and will not hereafter seek to obtain, any privilege or concession of any character whatever in consideration of the withdrawal of its troops from Shanghai." A few days later Sir E. Satow telegraphed to Lord Lansdowne:—"Prince Ching on 13thOctober denied to me that the German Charge d'Affaires had said anything to him about conditions, and declared that he had merely stated the willingness of the German Government to evacuate simultaneously with the other Powers. The Wai-wu-Pu repeated this denial on 14th October, but I have ascertained beyond reasonable doubt that the Chinese Government had given their consent to the German demands before Prince Ching's assurance to the contrary to me."

Lord Lansdowne's reply to this is worth giving in full. He telegraphed :—"Tell Prince Ching that His Majesty's Government deeply resent his treatment of them. Remind him that Chinese interests have constantly been upheld by them, and that the consent of Germany and France was due to our initiative. His Majesty's Government are compelled by Prince Ching's duplicity to reconsider their attitude, and he will be responsible should withdrawal of troops consequently not take place. You may communicate to him the substance of reply of his Majesty's Government to the German Government, and inform him that we shall not pay regard to any pledges given by the Chinese Government or Viceroys by which their and our freedom of action in the future as regards the maintenance of order and protection of our interests in the Yang-tsze region would be limited."

At the end of October Lord Lansdowne informed his Majesty's representatives at Paris, Berlin, and Tokio that the German Government had dropped their third condition on receiving satisfactory assurances from China. It transpires that the German proposals were communicated to the Japanese Government before they reached our Foreign Office.

THE HARTOPP-COWLEY CASE.

Although the evidence in the "cause celebre" which has been engaging the attention of Mr. Justice Barnes and a special jury for upwards of a week reads very much like a modern French novel, it would

be affectation in any review of the events of the day to ignore the fact that it is attracting a great deal more attention than the Education Bill; the tribulations of Mr. John Redmond; the little difficulty with Venezuela; or even the fresh light that has been thrown upon German diplomacy by the 'correspondence respecting the evacuation of Shanghai.' Whatever may be the result of the cross-actions—cross, I fear, in more senses than one—between that unfortunate couple Sir Charles and Lady Hartopp, it cannot be denied that the manners of a certain section of the aristocracy of this country are of a decidedly free and easy character. I say section, for it would be unjust to regard the standard of life which appears to prevail amongst the smartest sets in Vanity Fair as typical of the daily existence of the socially higher classes in these isles; and yet many will no doubt come to the conclusion that the revelations—I believe that is the proper word—in the pending divorce case justify the absurdly exaggerated pictures of the state of English Society of the twentieth century Mr. Arnold White is so fond of painting. English Society is no better and no worse than the society of any European country, but here in England we wash our linen in public, and abroad they perform such work in private. As the Hartopp case is drawing to a close, if it is drawing to a close, we are beginning to hear the usual complaints about the wickedness of reporting such cases at great length. Of course, we have the "women's point of view" put forward by a writer who declares in to-night's "Westminster" that the present state of things cries shame on our civilisation. The writer with unconscious humour adds:—"A former maid of mine became the maid of a young married lady, with whom she stayed some three years. Not liking the "train de vie" of either of her new employers, and fearing lest open scandal should follow, she left, and shortly afterwards married. Within a few months a solicitor's clerk informed her that she would be cited as one of Mr.—'s witnesses in support of his coming divorce petition. Panic in her breast, she yet betrayed nothing. She listened smilingly to all the young gentleman had to say, and promised punctual attendance at the trial. Before he departed, she murmured in a meditative way 'I don't suppose Mr.—knows what I shall have to say about him if I go into the box. Perhaps he might not want to call me if he did.' The discomfited clerk retired, and this witness was never summoned. When she told me the story she added, 'And I'd do it again. The Divorce Court is no place for any decent woman to set foot in.'" After the severe cross-examination Lady Hartopp had to go through and the consequent humiliation involved, one can forgive the indignant protest made by her father, Mr. Charles Wilson, M. P. at the opening of the court on Wednesday. "I want," he said, "to ask protection against the studied insolence of yesterday's cross-examination. I am afraid of my daughter's health breaking down under it." "I will take care that nothing improper is done," replied Mr. Justice Barnes "but I think you must get her counsel to protect her. If there is anything you wish to complain of I am sure Mr. Inderwick will attend to it."

Mr. Wilson in his wrath turned to where Sir Charles Hartopp was sitting and exclaimed it was "sufficient degradation to be tied to that lying scoundrel!" By the way there is abroad a mistaken belief that Lady Hartopp is a daughter of the owner of Tranby Croft which came into unenviable prominence some years ago in connection with a baccarat scandal. As that impression may also prevail in India, it may be desirable to correct it. Her father is Mr. C. Wilson, the much respected member for one of the divisions of Hull, and a member of the well-known shipping firm.

THE 9TH LANCERS.

Earl Carrington, it would seem, has abandoned his intention of ventilating in the House of Lords the grievances of the above regiment; at any rate, the notice he put down has disappeared from the order book of the gilded chamber. It is rumoured that when he left the Peer's Gallery after Lord George Hamilton's notable speech a fortnight ago, Lord Carrington said that he should not do anything "unless Lord Curzon resigned." But I cannot think that he could have made so enigmatic and indeed silly remark. As to the other House a little more has been heard of the affair since I last wrote, Colonel Legge whose efforts on behalf of his old regiment do him credit having asked two more questions. The first was addressed to the Secretary of State for India, who was asked whether he could give the date of the report from the officer commanding the 9th Lancers contained in a telegram from the Government of India, and whether any evidence has since been forthcoming in the case referred to in that report. The reply—the questions were unstarred—and therefore not orally asked—is as follows:—"The report in question is referred to in a public statement issued by the Government of India in India. I quoted the exact words given but I am unable to give the date of the report. Nor am I in possession of any information about the case that I have not already given to the House." Colonel Legge's second question was put to Mr. Brodrick as Secretary of State for War. "Could he state how many drafts of the 9th Lancers have been sent out to India this year, the strength of each draft, and the dates of their departure from England and arrival in India, and whether any further drafts are to be sent out during the present trooping season." Mr. Brodrick's answer was a pretty piece of Ministerial fencing. "I think," said the right hon. gentleman—"an inconvenient precedent would be made if details of drafts joining particular regiments were given, and as much labour would be entailed on the officers concerned if such details became general, I fear I must ask the honourable and gallant member to forego the information." The War Office clerk who drafted that answer ought surely to be promoted. Major Rasch, it seems, is responsible for the statement that if the Indian Budget debate is again resumed, the question of the 9th Lancers will again be gone into by himself and others, but I should say that there is very little chance of such a contingency. The "Express" hints that Sir Bindon Blood did not approve of the severe measures adopted but, however that may be, there is a widespread feeling here even amongst those who have regretted the outcry against Lord Curzon that it would be a graceful thing if, in connection with the coming Durbar, the remaining portion of the punishment could be remitted. The Editor of a well-known and extensively circulated popular journal which in a case of this sort would be strongly inclined to take the side of the native against the European, told me the other day that his sense of justice would not allow him for a moment to approve of the punishment of men who were not with the regiment when the murder occurred. As to whether collective penalties were justified in the case of the others, he had an open mind and could not judge on the facts now before us. I mention this to show how welcome would be an announcement from the seat of Government in India to the effect that the regiment, whose distinguished past should not be forgotten, have already been sufficiently punished.

THE BIRDWOOD MEMORIAL.

The testimonial to be presented to that distinguished Bombayite, Sir George Birdwood, at the Society of Arts, on his birthday next Monday in recognition of his many services to India, and as a mark of the high personal esteem felt for him, consists of a purse of 2,500 sovereigns and a handsome piece of plate. The subscribers include not only many of Sir George's Indian and Anglo-Indian friends, but a number of well-known men who have been associated with him in public work at home, such as Sir Charles Dilke, M.P., Sir Frederick Bramwell, Sir William Preece, Sir Henry Waterfield, Sir Seymour King, M.P., who presides at the presentation, and others. The arrangements were carried out by a representative committee consisting of Sir Edward Sassoon, M.P., Sir Owen Roberts, Sir Seymour King, M.P., Sir Cusper Purdon Clarke, Sir Thomas Wardle, Sir William Wedderburn, Sir H. Wood, Messrs. James Dredge, Sam Digby, J. J. Gazdar, Harold Hartley, Lasenby Liberty, Vincent Robinson, R. D. Setna, T. S. Townsend, and N. Wagle, Sir Owen Tudor Burne, Sir M. M. Bhownaggree, M.P., and Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, the three last named being the honorary secretaries and treasurers. It was, rightly or wrongly, decided to make no public appeal for subscriptions, and it speaks not a little for his popularity that such a large sum should have been raised by those of his friends who heard of the movement. It is appropriate that the testimonial should be presented at the Society of Arts, for Sir George, as is well known, has for many years been an active member of the Council of that useful and venerable institution.

JOHN HUNGERFORD POLLEN.

On Tuesday last at his residence in Bayswater, passed away in the eighty-second year of his age and in great peace and serenity, John Hungerford Pollen, one of the most learned and scholarly authorities on Art in this country, and one of the noblest characters that ever adorned the Christian religion. Not less than the late Sir Henry Cole, must he be ranked as a founder of the South Kensington Museum (now styled the Victoria and Albert Museum), and it is to his exquisite taste and great erudition that we owe some of the finest examples of European Art that beautify the Museum and are the cynosure of decorative artists of every part of the world. The decorations of the Brompton Oratory were largely inspired by him, and as one who in his Oxford days at Merton had been brought under the influence of Newman, this it need scarcely be said, was to him a labour of love and pride. He was the author of many learned papers on Art which are invaluable as works of reference to more popular writers on the subjects he so deeply studied. But his real hold on his friends was through the purity, simplicity and loyalty of his character. He was indeed a typical example in the actual work a day life of this world of the Christian gentleman, his manliness being as strongly marked in all his conduct as his gentleness. I should also mention that he was for some time private secretary to Lord Ripon. The funeral took place this morning. Nearly all the members of the Roman Catholic Church at which he had worshipped, since 1870-71, were present at the Requiem mass at the church of St. Mary of the Angels, Westbourne Grove; and in addition there were numerous distinguished mourners, including Sir Caspar Purdon Clarke, Mr. Alan Cole and Mr. Thomas Armstrong, representing the Science and Art Department, Sir George Birdwood, and Sir Arthur Godley.

OLLA PODRIDA.

I regret to hear that the health of Mr. Propert is still such as to cause grave anxiety to his friends.

Widows in the receipt of pensions from the old military funds are, while residing in India, precluded from drawing their pensions through their agents in England. Sir Seymour King has again been trying to get this arrangement altered, but judging from the answer he received from Lord George Hamilton the other day, the India Office is as obdurate as ever.

Mr. William Digby has broken out in a new place. He has sent me a copy of a rather fat book entitled "Natural Law in Terrestrial Phenomena" which is described as a study in the causation of earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, wind-storms, temperature and rainfall. Apparently Mr. W. Digby is a disciple of Mr. Hugh Clements who is not unknown to readers of Indian newspapers as a weather prophet.

INSPECTION OF MUNICIPAL BULLOCKS.

Dr. Turner, the Health Officer, and Dr. Cayley the Divisional Health Officer of the Bombay Municipality, held an inspection of the bullocks belonging to the Health Department yesterday afternoon at the Dhobiwada, Mahalaxmi. Six pairs of bullocks belonging to each ward of the town of Bombay and six of the Night Branch were brought for inspection. The driver of the best pair in each ward was to be awarded a prize of Rs. 20. Prizes of Rs. 15 were also given to the drivers of the second best pair in wards A B D and E. The six pairs belonging to the ward E being the best of the whole lot brought for inspection, the Inspector of the ward Mr. A. H. Underdown was awarded a prize of Rs. 50, and the drivers were given a prize of Rs. 15 each. Dr. Turner thanked the inspectors for the help they had rendered him in the inspection, and said that it was the first movement of its kind which would be repeated every year. It was started with a view to give encouragement to the drivers to keep their bullocks in good condition.

MEETING OF BOMBAY MILL HANDS.

A meeting of the Bombay mill hands was held yesterday afternoon at Chinchpooglly to consider the measures to be adopted to ameliorate the condition of the mill hands generally. Mr N G Powar presided. The meeting was attended by about five hundred operatives of whom about a hundred having differed from the views held by the chairman, refused to take part in the proceedings and left. The meeting then passed the following resolution:—(a) That in the opinion of this (mass) meeting (of the Bombay mill hands) it is desirable to start a fund for the benefit of such of the Bombay Millhands as, by reason of meeting with accidents while at work, may be incapacitated to return to work either temporarily or permenantly as well as to improve the condition of the mill hands generally. (b) That the Fund be inaugurated on the Corona Jubilee (Delhi) Durbar Day Thursday the first day of January 1903 so that it may serve to keep the memory of the auspicious event, green among the Bombay mill hands. (c) That it be named The Bombay Millhands (King Emperor Edward the Seventh) Coronation Fund. 2. That the owners of the different mills in Bombay be respectfully requested to the kind enough to contribute some monthly subscription towards the Fund. 3. That the following gentlemen be requested to be good enough to form themselves into an Executive Committee to settle details and to carry out the objects of the Fund with power to add to their numbers:—The Chief Inspector of Factories (President), The Police Commissioner, Mr John Greaves J P; The Honble Sir Bhalchandra Krishna: The Honble Mr Ibrahimbhai Rahimtula; The Honble Mr S M Moses; Mr Vithaldas Damodhardas J P; Mr Bomonji Dinshaw Petit J P; Mr D E Wacha J P, Rao Bahadur V K Vandekar J P; Mr S D Khote J P; Mr Sorabji C Dhondi, Mr K R Kergaokar B A, L L B; and Mr N G Powar Secretary.

THE AMIR AND THE AFRIDIS.

The inner history of the recruitment of Afridis in the Afghan army is very interesting. Since his accession, the Amir of Kabul has received deputation after deputation from the Afridi country, and has invariably treated them well and dismissed them with presents. He was flattered apparently by their coming, and took little note of the fact that the men who appeared at his court were of small importance and not at all representative of their section. The one exception, perhaps, was in the case of the Zakka Khel, the most predatory of all the clans south of the Khyber. This section of the tribe is never on good terms with the British authorities, and the members of it are hated by the other tribesmen who look upon the Bazar Valley as simply producing murderers and thieves. The Zakka has every man's hand against him and his hand is against every man, for he raids impartially into Afghan and Afridi territory. Consequently the deputations from this section were fairly representative, and they suggested that the Amir could obtain a large number of recruits for his army if he openly invited enlistment. Khwas Khan, the Afridi "malik" who has lived in Kabul since the rising of 1897, here saw his opportunity, and he strongly urged Habibullah to raise several regiments from among the tribe. His Highness is said, at first, merely to have intended raising an Afridi bodyguard, composed of men upon whose personal loyalty he could rely in case of any "emeute" in Kabul itself. But he seems to have received a significant hint from his brother Nasrulla and also from some of his Sirdars that such a proceeding would cause immediate trouble. He then accepted Khwas Khan's proposals and recruiting was opened in the Dakka District. There was a prompt response, some 2,400 Afridis coming forward in the first week. They were mostly the bad characters of the various sections, the Zakka Khel furnishing of course the largest contingent of cutthroats. This seemed most promising, but in a little time the supply fell off. The Afridis found that their monthly pay was not fully cut, and they began deserting. Meanwhile the news had spread in the Eastern Afghanistan that a great Afridi contingent was to be raised, and the Afghans—always suspicious of their ruler's intentions—showed considerable resentment over this new departure. In the army particularly, the feeling was very pronounced and Habibullah was soon informed of it. The result, so far as we can learn, is that enlistment has been stopped and Khwas Khan's plan of campaign has fallen to pieces. His main idea was to get the Afridis as a tribe to shake off all control by the British authorities and thus to revive the troubles of 1897.—"Pioneer."

THE DIRECTION OF THE AFGHAN ARMY.

NEW DEPUTY COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

THE AMIR AND HIS FAVOURITE WIFE'S FATHER.

Since the death of General Ghulam Hyder there has been no Commander-in-Chief in Afghanistan, the late Amir having probably considered that it was best not to allow any military officer to attain the highest position, Ghulam Hyder, in his later days, unquestionably had great influence over the army, and he was believed to favour the pretensions of the young prince Umar Jan as opposed to Habibullah Khan. In other words, he had ranged himself on the side of what is now known as the Queen's faction; and Abdur Rahman viewed with some anxiety this predilection of the man whose fortune he had made. The General was more than once summoned to Kabul from Jellalabad and Asmar but he always found excuses for not attending, as he mistrusted his master's intentions. His death removed a notable figure in Afghanistan, and certainly rendered more certain the accession of Habibullah to the throne. From that time onward there have only been Naibs or Deputy Commanders-in-Chief, the Amir of the day being the responsible head of the army. This arrangement would be a good one for Afghanistan, if the ruler were capable of directing military administration, but Habibullah has no particular genius in that direction, and hitherto he has delegated a good deal of power to his brother Nasrullah. Within the last few weeks His Highness has made a further change, His infatuation for the grand-daughter of the late Yahiya Khan is well-known; and the little lady born, reared and 'English-educated' in Dehra, is now a personage at Kabul as the favourite wife of the sovereign. Her brothers, also from Dehra, where Yahiya Khan spent over twenty years of exile, have been in high favour since her marriage, but it is upon her father that the Amir has bestowed the greatest honour. Asaf Khan is a man about forty-years of age, of considerable force of character and apparently of great ambition. He has been nominated Deputy Commander-in-Chief at Kabul and has been given very large powers. In fact it is fairly certain that in course of time he will enjoy all the privilege and authority attaching to the Commander-in-Chiefship and may play an important part in Afghan politics. His rapid rise for Yahiya and his family only returned to Kabul some two years ago is resented by Nasrullah and the Sardars who were most trusted by Abdur Rahman. The explanation of this is that not only are the newcomers unwelcome intruders, but Yahiya was always a staunch partisan of the Shere Ali family and was one of the nobles deported when Yakub Khan was sent to India in 1879. We have yet to see how matters will shape themselves at Kabul, but meanwhile the new Deputy Commander-in-Chief seems to be getting a firm seat in the saddle.—"Pioneer"

VOLUNTEERING IN INDIA.

THE RECRUITING OF NAVTIES.

In connection with the correspondence that has appeared regarding the enlistment of natives in Volunteer regiments the "Pioneer" observes that a plain and pertinent question may justifiably be put to the Government of India; do they desire that a large percentage of the adult European and Eurasian population should be enrolled as Volunteers? The official answer will doubtless be in the affirmative, but it can at once be met by the report that the Government have done their best to defeat their own ends. The provisions of Indian Army Regulations are clear enough; Volunteering is strictly limited to the classes named and to naturalised British subjects. But the limitation has been set at nought by the issue of Circulars practically encouraging the enlistment of natives and leaving individual Commandants of Corps to exercise their discretion in the matter. The result is what might have been anticipated not only have the two classes mentioned in our Regulations held back but in cases where natives have been largely enlisted, hundreds of good Volunteers have resigned. In our first reference to the subject we showed how the Hyderabad (Sind) Corps lost 132 white men in a single day and now the Allahabad battalion had steadily deteriorated. As to Poona a correspondent wrote only a few days ago showing that the Corps which once contained some of the finest shots in the Presidency and was all that could be desired in smartness and efficiency on parade is now of little value. The extraordinary thing is that the men who hold aloof from the Army flock to the Volunteer Corps when enlistment is opened to them. Can it be that the few annas given to each man attending a parade is the inducement? It is nominally to cover carriage-hire as three or four men can club together and so save themselves a long walk, but it was never surely intended that this allowance should be made a source of profit. One or two of our correspondents have urged that the respectable native should be encouraged to enlist. But the Volunteer is required for fighting purposes in an emergency and it is assumed not the member of the respectable middle classes in India: it is the European and the Eurasian that the Government really need and if they would only be honest in saying so and in sticking to existing Regulations, there would be no trouble in the matter. The proper place for the native of this country who has a taste for the military calling is in the ranks of the Army; he is not required in Volunteer Corps which were formed with an express purpose during and after the Mutiny, but which are now rapidly losing their once distinctive character.

THE POLICE COMMISSION.

The last public sitting of the Police Commission was held in Agra on Friday. The first witness was Mr. George Bower, District Magistrate, who denied that the police were as black as they were painted, but admitted that they were looked on with distrust. He considered that it was impossible to expect reform in the lower ranks or to raise the department in public esteem and consideration until a class of Superintendents were obtained who would command the confidence of the public. He regretted that with honourable exceptions the present superior officers did not command that confidence. He suggested that abolition of appointments in India and the raising of the examination in England, at the same time insisting on a much more extensive knowledge of the vernacular than the superior officers at present possessed. He considered the pay quite inadequate and would have no District Superintendent of Police getting less than Rs. 700 a month.

Mr. W. F. W. Wells, District and Sessions Judge, was of opinion that reform was especially required in the staff of investigating officers. What he deemed desirable was a more reliable class of men whose evidence could be believed and who would resist the temptation of putting forward false evidence in order to obtain conviction at any price. He was not averse to investigation by a well-qualified Head Constable when the Sub-inspector was employed on the investigation of another case. While he was in favour of specially recruiting Sub-Inspectors he would not bar the promotion of Head Constables. Better men with better pay and more supervision were the recommendation of Munshi Jwala Pershad and Shan ar Sahai.

Mr. L. B. Good thought the police needed reforming from the village chaukidar to the Inspector-General and his principal suggestion were the payment of a living wage and inducements to a long honest service. He declared that half the best men were too disheartened to work.

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH)

SIMLA, DECEMBER 21.

Sunday:—The barometer has fallen slightly to briskly in the peninsula and a depression is apparently forming north of Deccan and south of the Central Provinces, giving easterly to south-easterly winds on the east coast of the peninsula, where showers of rain have been received. No important change of weather has as yet occurred in the interior districts of the peninsula and a few thunder showers have been received on the Malakar coast. Cochin has received 1 1-2 inches; Vizagapatam, one; and Gopalpur half an inch. Fine clear weather prevails in the north-west of India and Baluchistan, where pressure has been steady or has risen slightly to briskly.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SATURDAY, THE 20TH DECEMBER.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has fallen briskly to rapidly in the Punjab, the United Provinces, Sind, Rajputana, Central India and at Deesa, Saugor, Khandwa and Poona, and slightly elsewhere.

Winds are very variable in direction, and the force has been mo erate to light.

Temperature.—The maximum has been from 5° to 7° in excess of normal at Verawal, Khandwa Nagpur, Amraoti, Akola, Secunderabad and Bellary The minimum is yet in large to very large excess in several places. The temperature ranged from 92° at Bellary to 39° at Lahore.

Rain in very light showers fell at Bellary.

Weather is generally fine and settled over nearly the whole country.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

BENGAL INDIGO.

The final forecast of the indigo crop of Bengal for 1902 states:—

In forecasting the indigo crop, it is only necessary to consider the character of the season in the districts of Saran, Champaran, Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga, Monghyr, Bhagalpur, Purnea, Nadia and Murshidabad, which are the chief indigo-growing districts in the Province. The previous monsoon terminated very early and the winter rains failed; there was consequently serious lack of moisture in the early part of the season. There was practically no rain in February, but in March there was good rain everywhere. In Bihar, however, there were hail-storms and rain at the time of germination which rendered extensive re-sowing necessary. The rainfall in April was copious and general, except in Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga where it was slightly deficient. In May also there was good rain, except in Muzaffarpur and Monghyr, though the crop in the Bengal districts suffered to some extent from storms and heavy rain. In the following month the fall was deficient everywhere, except in Cuttack and Puri, while in September there was heavy rain in all the district, except the Chittagong Hill Tracts and district, of the Orissa Divisions. There was little or no rain in October, when the crop was in flower or pod, and November has been literally a rainless month. Thus the season has been anything but favourable to the early cotton crop.

Area Sown.—The normal area under early cotton in these Provinces is estimated at 79,800 acres. The area actually sown this year is estimated at 67,700 acres against 72,500 acres of the past year. The decrease is probably a tributable to the competition of imported cotton twist in the market and to the consequent unremunerative character of the industry.

Character of the crop.—From the annexed abstract of the district returns, it will be observed that out of the 15 districts which grow early cotton, only two, namely, Monghyr and Bhagalpur, report a normal crop. Midnapore, the Sonthal Parganas, Cuttack, Balasore, Manbhum and Singhum have returned a crop of between 90 and 100 per cent. Hazaribagh anticipates an outturn of 81 per cent.; Puri and Ranchi 75 per cent. each; Jalpaiguri and Angul 55 per cent. each; Palamau 30 per cent., while in the chief cotton-growing area in the Province, viz., the Chittagong Hill Tracts, the outturn is estimated as low as 40 per cent. of an average crop. The outturn for the Province as a whole amounts, according to the district returns, to only 77 per cent. of a normal crop. This may be accepted as the probable outturn.

Gross outturn.—The total yield of the early cotton crop this year is estimated at 5,287,400 lbs., against 4,980,700 lbs. produced last year. The average yield of the preceding eight years amounted to 6,495,000 lbs.]

BENGAL WINTER RICE.

The final forecast of the winter rice crop of Bengal 1902 states:—

On the whole, the season, though capricious, has not been unfavourable to the winter rice crop. As shown.—The normal area under the winter rice crop in this Province is estimated at 29,879,300 acres. The area actually sown this year is estimated at 29,307,900 acres, as compared with 27,175,400 acres sown last year, the increase being due to seasonable weather during transplantations.

Character of the Crop.—From the summary of the district returns it will be seen that Birbhum, Rajshahi, Dinajpur, Jalpaiguri, Darjeeling, Rangpur, Bogra, Dacca, Faridpur Backergunge, Chittagong, Champaran, Purnea, Malda, Sonthal Parganas, and Manbhum estimate an outturn of 100 per cent., or over. In twelve districts (24-Parganas, Khulna, Mymensingh, Tippera, Noakhali, Gaya, Shahabed, Muzadfarpur, Bhagalpur, Cuttack, Puri, and Singbhum) the estimate varies between 90 and 99 per cent., and in six it varies from 80 to 89 per cent. In nine others the outturn is estimated at between 70 and 79 per cent., while the remaining two districts show an outturn below 60 per cent. Since the submission of the preliminary forecasts of this crop in October last, prospects have deteriorated in 20 districts, have remained unchanged in thirteen (Murshidabad, Khulna, Rajshahi Dinajpur, Jalpaiguri, Darjeeling, Dacca, Faridpur, Backergunge, Noakhali, Champaran, Purnea, and Hazaribag), and have improved slightly in twelve districts (Rangpur, Bogra, Tippera, Patna, Gaya, Shahabad, Saran, Monghyr, Bagalpur, Manbhum Muzaffarpur, and Darbhanga). Had it not been for the deficiency of the October rains the crop would have been much above the average. In the first forecast of this crop issued in October I anticipated a normal outturn for the Province as a whole, if the rest of the season were favourable and especially if the Hathiya rains in Behar did not fail. But the October rains partially failed, and the final estimates now made by the District Officers give an outturn of only 94 per cent. for the whole Province, which may be accepted.

Gross outturn.—Taking the Provincial outturn at 94 per cent., as estimated by me the gross outturn for the Province will amount to about 3,3,605,900 cwts. this year, as compared with an estimated outturn of 221,618,200 cwts. in 1901.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. E. F. NICHOLSON, A. D. C., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 22nd December.

1. The Battalion will parade on Friday next, the 26th instant, for the purpose of lining the streets on the occasion of the arrival of his Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught. Time and place will be notified hereafter.

Dress—Review order.

2. F and G Companies will parade to-day (Monday) the 22nd instant at St Mary's College Grounds at 3-15 p.m.

Dress—Drill Order. Plain Clothes.

3. "D" Company will parade on (Tuesday) the 23rd instant at the Telegraph Quarters, Waudby Road, at 5 p.m.

Dress—Drill Order. Plain Clothes.

4. There will be a Meeting of the Council of the Rifle Association at Head-Quarters at 6 p.m., to-day (Monday) the 22nd instant.

All members are urgently requested to attend.

5. There will be a meeting of the Regimental Committee at Head-Quarters at 6 p.m. on Tuesday the 23rd instant.

6. The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to F Company:—No. 5468 Vol R Smith, No 5467 Vol G Aitkin, No 5468 Vol A Sinclair, No 5469 Vol K M Cuzen and No 5470 Vol J Kiddle.

7. No. 5322 Vol L Taborda is transferred from D to F Company from this date.

By Order,
P. H. ROBERTS, Major,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

THE AUTHENTICS' TOUR IN INDIA.

SOME NOTES BY THE WAY.

(BY CECIL HEADLAM.)

Mr. Jessop's appreciation of fielding as the most important department of the game, writes Mr. Cecil Headlam in the "Indian Sporting Times," could not have been better exemplified than by the history of the match between the Authentics and the Madras Presidency. I do not refer to the one or two catches dropped by the home side, which enabled the Authentics to wipe off a deficit of 60 odd on the first innings and to set their opponents 300 runs to get on the third day. It is not human always to time every ball off the bat, with its variety of flight, spin and pace, so perfectly as to catch every catch. The fact that base-ball players do it does not apply to cricket, where the ball is different in size, weight and material. But ground fielding is another matter, and I believe that the close and brilliant all-round fielding of the Authentics before and after tiffin on the third day won the match though this could not be deduced from the score. The Madras Presidency were given 300 runs to win, and they had four and a quarter hours to get them in on a fast true wicket with a fairly short boundary. Two wickets had fallen for 15 when Captain Challenor and C. T. Studd got together. Both played excellent cricket and they made a prolonged stand, adding 115 runs for the third wicket. It is no exaggeration to say that in the same time at least 50 runs were saved by fielding, which could scarcely be surpassed for quickness and accuracy and which was intensified by that sort of ready and unerring combination which a team can only acquire after it has played a good many matches in unison. The effect of that 50 runs was probably even greater than it sounds. Seven wickets to fall, and little over a 100 runs to get is a discouraging reflection to the out-side, and it is proportionately inspiring to the batsmen. There is a vast difference between 100 and 150 at such a juncture. Then such fielding has a moral effect upon the bowler; it keeps him keen, confident, and trying instead of letting him grow slack, despondent and finally sick. The moral effect on a batsman is also considerable, when time after time a fine stroke that seemed a certain four is stopped and smartly returned, so that he scores nothing or is nearly run-out. He finds himself hustled and is apt to get unsettled or desperate.

Our match at Trichinopoly was full of interest to many of us, as it was the first time that those who had not played in Holland, South Africa or the West Indies had met with matting. The game itself provided one of the proverbial surprises of cricket. Bombay, whose scores grow longer every match as he regains his strength after his attack of fever, played dashing cricket for 60, and the Authentics' total of 295 was larger than it looks, if you take into consideration the stopping character of the out field, Narayen Rao, whose bowling we had sampled in the Hindu match, did best with the ball, and also shared extremely well with the bat. Among their batsmen were several who had sampled our bowling, Richmond, Richards and Studd for instance. But on the whole the side was weak. Yet when Richmond and Studd were batting they looked to be getting quite enough runs. Then came a collapse, and had it not been for some plucky hitting by Shipley all would have been out for 60 or so. As it was next morning they failed to save the follow on. We prepared ourselves for a long day in the field, and thought with sighs of envy of the fair ladies who would come down in the afternoon and watch the game over the tea-cups with the men of Trichinopoly. But a good catch at point got rid of Studd; Richmond was cheaply dismissed; in less than an hour Williams had taken 6 wickets for 12 runs, and Simpson-Hayward 3 wickets in the last 4 balls for 1 run. The side was out for 31, and the match lost and won nearly an hour before tiffin. It was an astonishing collapse; one of those collapses which are inexplicable—but they occur.

BOMBAY CORONATION FESTIVITIES FUND.

The following is a further list of subscriptions to this fund:—

	Rs.
Total sum previously acknowledged	15,712
Messrs. Phipson & Co.	100
The Singer Manufacturing Co.	25
Dr. Temulji Balkaji Nariman	50
Mr. Framji Eraliji Davar	25
Collected through the Hon Mr S M Moses.	
Mr Puranmul Goolji Singhanee	50
Mr Hawadas Lakhmidas	20
Mr Harmukhroy Soorajmal	20
Mr Harmukhroy Soonderlal	20
Mr Hurdyal Kevalmul	20
Mr Khushiram Hurmukroy	20
The South British Fire Insurance Company	100
Mr Wazir Beg	25
Mr Boneedram Balchand	31
Mr Ajeen Khanji	10
Mr Premchand Girdhar	15
Mr Gulabrai Kedarmul	20
Mr R M Kooka	51
Mr Talbokchand Hookchand	25
Mr Dhunji Mulji	51
Mr Jairam Harry	25
Mr Cowerji Bhoja	25
Mr Chunilal Sukuldhand	51
Mr Koojeram Cursetji	20
Mr Hirsilal Ramgopal	51
Mr Vallabhdas Ranchordas	25
Mr Dorsi Veerji	30
Mr Lukmanji Sulamanji	51
Mr Keshavdas Gokuldas	25
Mr Asamji Peerbhoy	500
The Hon. Mr J Monteath	100
Messrs Framji Framji Ambless and Sons	100
Mr M H Musaba	100
Mr Ali Mahomed Abu Juma	50
Messrs Cortimbhoy Ibrahim & Co.	200
Mr Currimbhoy Damji	100
Mr Jiwaji Jamshedji Mody	5
Messrs Haji Ahmed Dewji & Bros	20
Mr Dady Nasarwanji Daly	25
Mr T J Desai	5
Mr Curseji Muncherji Bamji	25
A Parsee	51
Mr D M Kolah	5
The Municipal Corporation for the City of Bombay	10,000
Dr Edalji Pestonji	25
Mr Nagindas Dulabhram	25
The Municipal Corporation for the City of Bombay	15,000
Mr Lakhmidas Merarji	101
Mr Danji Lakhmichand	10
P J	10
Mr J E Modi	20
Mr Haji Ismail Goolmahomed	100
Messrs Haji Jan Mahomed Haji Mahomed & Co.	25
Mr Manockji Cowasji Petit	100
Khan Bahadur M C Murzban C I E	100
H H Aga Sir Sultan Mahomed Shah, Aga Khan	1,000
Messrs King King & Co.	300
The Persian Merchants' Association	250
The Rev Dr T Dalhoff	50
Mr Vinayek Sadanand Joshi and Hareshwar Mahadev Joshi	50
Mr Hormasji Dadabhoy	20
Mr Ghannsham N Nadkarni	10
Mr Mansukhi I M Munshi	10
Rao Bahadur Harishchandra K Joshi	50
Messrs Nanu and Hormasji	30
Mr Rustom K R Kama	10
Rao Bahadur Ellapa Balaram	100
Messrs Glade & Co	100
Messrs Finlay Muir and Co.	300
Messrs Gaddum & Co.	300
Messrs Ritchie Stuart & Co	250
Messr Elwar Latham & Co.	150
The Bombay Woollen Manufacturing Co.	100
Messrs John Roberts & Co.	100
Mr Hurmandroy Ramnarayan	50
Mr Chatarbhooj Bhowanidas	10
Messrs Hirjee Khetsey & Co.	50
Mr Pranji Lladhar	25
Mr Sassoon J. David	200
Mr S. A. Nathan	10
Messrs Latham & Co.	100
Messrs Volkart Bros.	200
Messrs Wildam Watson & Co.	150
Messrs Duke and Sons	50
Mr B. H. Hewett	20
Messrs Framji Sons & Co.	200
Mr Cursondas Chabildas	50
M. Jeejeebhoy Muncherji Merwanji Jeejeebhoy	25
Mr Gokuldas K. Parekh	50
Mr. Mirza Mahomed Shirazi	200
Mr H. V. R. Kemball	100
The Native Merchants Piece Goods Association	1,000
Mr. Manmohandas R mji	200
Messrs C. H. B. Forbes & Co.	150
Messrs Bomanji Jeejeebhoy's Sons	50
Messrs Nanabhoy Bejeejeebhoy & Co.	100
Messrs H. J. Rustomji & Co.	100
Messrs Kanny & Co.	25
Messrs. Dinshaw Merwan & Co.	15
Mr. Edalji Pestonji (Chubb's Agent)	10
The Bombay Tramway Co.	350
The Bombay Gas Co.	100
Mr G. Midgley Taylor	30
Mr N. Mangaum	15
Mr C. C. James	20
Messrs D. P. Batha & Co.	100
Messrs F. A. Davur & Co.	10
Mr. Sorabji Edulji Warden	20
Messrs H. M. Mehta & Co.	25
Messrs Narsee Khairaz & Co.	50
Messrs Talyzi & Co.	25
Messrs Crawford Brown & Co	100
Messrs Richardson and Cruddas	250
The Hon. Mr. Herbert Batty	50
Lt. Col. H. P. Dimmock	50
Messrs Marsland Price & Co.	100
Mr. W. L. Harvey, C. I. E	100

INDIAN VOLUNTEER RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

MATCH V.

DISTANCE—200 YARDS SITTING.

	Score.	H'cap. + or − Byelaw 29.	Total.	Prize.
				Rs
Sergt F Barnes, 1st P V F, Lahore	35	..	35	40
Sergt-Instr W Bishop, U B V R, Mandalay	35	..	35	25
Capt W E White, Adjt, E I R, Jamalpore	33	+ 2	34	10
Vol L Rodrigues U B V R, Mandalay	33	..	33	10
Sergt-Major W L Harwood, 3rd C V R, Calcutta	33	..	33	5
Vol H Deming, E I R, Jamalpur	33	..	33	5
Sergt D Efulilee, R V R Bareilly	31	+ 2	33	5
Vol A E W Cann, 1st G V R, Calcutta	31	+ 2	33	5
Corpl A E Mollan, S M V C, Dharwar	31	+ 2	33	5
Band Sergt V Vaz, S V R, Karachi	31	+ 2	33	5
Lieut H G Waller, E I R, Tundla	32	..	32	3
Sergt E P Smith, E I R, Jamalpore	32	..	32	3
Capt C R Heasley, Adjt, 1st P V R, Lahore	32	..	32	3

THE RUBY DEPOSITS OF BURMA.

RUBIES have been mined in Burma and Siam from time immemorable, and it is probable that most of the historic rubies came from the Burmese mines. These precious stones are also obtained from the Ural Mountains district in Russia whence they are procured by washing alluvial detritus.

Some parts of Mexico and North America also occasionally produce rubies, but it is only in Australia in parts of Queensland and New South Wales that the stones have been found in any quantity. The Siamese ruby districts are little known, and scarcely explored, and it is probable that Burma will remain for many years to come, as it is now, the chief ruby producing district of the world.

The most important locality whence the stones are obtained is in the vicinity of the Mogok valley in Upper Burma, some ninety miles north of Mandalay amongst a range of hills 6,000 feet high. The chief mines at present worked are in the valleys of Mogok and Kyatpin, some 4,000 feet above the sea level.

These mountains consist for the most part of gneiss and granite, which is flanked on to the slopes by a soft micaceous schist, in places intimately associated with calc spar and dolomite which occasionally extends for considerable distance in great rock masses. The weathering of this soft micaschist in such a variable climate as Upper Burma is very great, frost and the heavy rainfall of often 180 inches annually rapidly disintegrating all exposed surfaces and filling the valleys and ravines with a tenacious clay formed out of the detritus. This clay in its turn contains many fragments of the calcspar, granite, gneiss, and other rock formations found in these mountains, the whole forming beds of alluvial in the bottoms of the ravines and lower valleys, which in some places is over 100 feet deep.

One peculiar feature of the chief valleys in which rubies are found is that at the lower portions where these valleys abut on the broad central valley of the Irrawaddy bars of harder rock are found, usually gneiss, while higher up, the bottom being the softer micaceous schist, has been hollowed out to a considerable depth, and filled with a deep layer of alluvial.

It is in this alluvial, locally known as "Byon," that the precious stones are found, the richest ground being, of course, that nearest the bottom of the bed rock. Apparently the hard bar of rock across the lower portions of these valleys have acted as natural separators, and while allowing fine detrital matter to escape over these bars have retained the heavier material amongst which the rubies are found. The pebbles found in the byon are of all sizes from huge boulders, to quite small gravel. The binding clay is of many colours, usually in a banded or ribboned structure.

The calcspar rock is undoubtedly the home of the rubies as in some localities the precious stone is found in "situ" in this formation. As, however, it is exceedingly difficult to extract from its matrix without destruction, and as moreover good rubies are rarely to be found in the rock formation itself, those seen being as a rule much flawed, and generally inferior in quality, mining, as the term is properly understood, is by no means successful.

The stones found in the alluvial are apparently those portions from the rock which have best withstood the constant attrition, grinding, and crushing to which they have been subjected by natural causes in the course of ages. It is, therefore, quite natural that the best rubies should be found in the alluvial.

To extract the rubies from the "byon" a system of combined mining and quarrying is adopted. The calcspar formation has been mined in search of ruby ground, but unsuccessfully, although occasionally caverns and great fissures are met with in the formation, half filled with "byon," in which a few stray rubies are sometimes met with.

The ancient Burmese miners had three methods of working this alluvial or byon in search of rubies, one and the simplest of all was to follow up the caverns or fissures in the calcspar rock enlarging the holes where they were too small to crawl through, and carrying out the lodged detritus to daylight, where it was carefully sorted over, and any stones of value taken out.

These cavern workings are known as "lows" or "lots." A more scientific method of working the alluvial proper was to bring in water through bamboo flumes or pipes, sometimes from a distance of some miles, and a sort of ditch having been dug from the lowest possible point to carry off the waste water; the bank of "byon" was washed down by as powerful a stream as could be obtained. The method was in fact a primitive system of what is known as hydraulicking. A system of separation by means of boarded channels divided the heavier portion of disintegrated alluvial from the lighter material, and finally the collected heavier stuff was hand-picked. These hydraulic works are still occasionally used, and are known by the native name of "hmyawe."

The Burmese miners had also a system of sinking shafts in the alluvial ground, closely timbered with bamboos, and often divided into six or seven more compartments. An ingenious method of using balance poles generally long bamboos, was employed by which the debris was hauled up from the bottom of the pits. A heavy weight at one end of the bamboo counter-balanced the basket of loose alluvial to be drawn up and a depth of 30 feet was easily excavated by this method. Deeper pits required a series of balance lifts, and a depth of 60 feet was rarely exceeded. Ingenious, as the Burmese miners were, they seem to have had no idea of extending their workings from the bottom of their shafts when pay ground was met with, and when one pit was worked out or became too deep, their usual plan was to sink another pit or tuin lone" as near the abandoned one as possible.

After the British annexation of Upper Burma the ruby bearing tract was taken up by a British company who have carried on operation ever since.

At first mining was carried on the calcspar formation near Kyatpyin, but these operations proving unsuccessful, attention was turned to the great tracts of alluvial ground in the marvellous, nearly every one of which had been superficially "scratched" by the native miners.

One hillside deposit of the byon was worked on a modification of what is known in coal mining as "pillar and tail" method but this too proved unprofitable.

To explore and drain the deep alluvial deposits at as great a depth as possible, the system was adopted of driving up deep tunnels beneath and through the hard bars of gneissic rock referredo as damming the mouths of these valleys. In one or two cases where this was impracticable, a puping pit was sunk at the lower end of the valley and a powerful steam plant erected for draining the wter.

Both this and the tunnel method ave been very successful, and large tracts of pitable ruby-bearing ground have been laid open at quarried or mined, in a manner somewhat simir to what is known as the long wall system. Is productive alluvial is trammed out in truck or hauled up over inclines to washers, wherit is tipped over grizzlies, or an arranged ams work of stout iron bars set at certain ed distance apart. This removes all large stones, id the staff passing through is treated over revolv cylinders covered with stout mesh work known trammels. Whatever passes through the meshes washed and concentrated over a special machineryand finally sorted.

Fuel is becoming scare in the rubyining districts, the wood having to be brougi in from a constantly increasing distance, and the near future it is probable that electrical pt will be adopted for power purposes, there ng ample water power in the vicinity for geating the electricity required.

Sapphires are occasionally met with well as rubies and other pretty, but not valual stones.

Although the Mogok district is, boo means worked out and is still extensive, other ybearing tracts have been discovered of late ye notably at a place in the Chin country, some ds northwest of Mogoung, which may, at some ire time, prove as important a ruby district as that Mogok. —"Pioneer"

AFFAIRS IN KABUL

ALLEGED FORGERY OF THE AMIR SEAL.

An important trial is now proceedin Kabul in which the greatest interest is shown people of all classes. Some time ago the Amir ered the arrest of Mir Ahmad Shah, the Malik-ujjar or head of the merchants in the Afgh capital and probably the wealthiest man in whole country. The crime with which he wharged was the forging of the Amir's signature ears of an imitation seal and the issuing thereu of certain documents through which large sus money were obtained by himself and his br. The latter is Mir Mahomed Hassain Khan, was Governor of Kandahar until his arrest and itation to Kabul last month. It is supposed that two brothers worked together, Mahomed Hu using documents sent to Kandahar with the imi of the forged seal upon them, but this is almos ssible of proof. He, therefore, is kept in ement pending an enquiry into his admistion of Kandahar Province, the local charges ag him being oppression and extortion. He is ged to have made a small fortune on of State ision works during the drought of the pas mer, Ahmed Shah is being tried by twelve Commers, under the presidency of Sardar Nasrull han. The fact of the Amir's brother being pla this duty shows the importance attached to trial. The evidence so far forthcoming has ceinly documentary, all efforts to discover the used having failed. Another seal has been put; it does not correspond with that alleged to been employed. This is probably a small min a country like Afghanistan where the ns of justice are not regulated by any hard-and- les of evidence.—"Pioneer."

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

BATTA AND THE JUBALAND EXPEDITION OF 1901.

In the House of Commons on Monday, December 1, Sir Seymour King asked the Secretary of State for India: If he will say why batta was refused to the officers of the Indian contingent which took part in the Jubaland expedition of 1901; and whether, seeing that batta is always allowed to Indian troops when in the field in addition to their pay, the Indian Government, in furnishing contingents to the Foreign Office for employment out of India, will take measures to secure that the troops and officers shall have all the privileges to which they would be entitled when employed in the Indian Service.

Lord George Hamilton: Batta, or field allowance is not claimable by the European officers of Indian regiments when on field service, although on special occasions, the Government of India may authorise a gratuity, or "donation batta," after a campaign. The batta admissible to the native officers, non-commissioned officers, and men under Indian rules was drawn by those who took part in the Jubaland expedition of 1901. In all the expeditions in British East Africa in which Indian troops have been employed the Foreign Office has granted the same rates of pay and allowance as would have been drawn had the troops been employed under Indian conditions, and I have no doubt the same course will be followed on this occasion. Somaliland expedition.

PROMOTION OF INDIAN OFFICER.

Capt. Norton asked the Secretary of State for India: If he can state why colonels promoted major generals under the new warrant which came into force in 1901 have been antedated to 1900, thus superseding the colonels of the Native Army by three years, their promotion having been stopped since October 1900, both under the new and old warrants.

Lord G. Hamilton: I have no information on the subject of the hon. and gallant member's question, which should be addressed to my right hon. friend the Secretary of State for War. But I may point out that as British major-generals are on one list and Indian major-generals upon another, there can be no question of supersession.

AFGHANISTAN.

Mr. Kimber asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether he can consistently with public policy give the House any information as to the present state of affairs in Afghanistan and the date of the latest communication received by the Government of India from the Ameer Habibullah; whether any communications have reached the Government of India as to the professions of Mahomed Omar Khan; and whether, in the event of troubles arising in Afghanistan, the support of his Majesty's Government will be accorded to the present Ameer; and whether, and, if so, when papers will be laid before the House.

Lord G. Hamilton: My hon. friend asks me four questions. My reply to the first is that the latest communication received from the Ameer of Afghanistan by the Government of India was on Oct. 15, and related to the boundary dispute in Seistan. To the second, No. The third is of too hypothetical a character to admit of a definite reply. To the fourth, No.

RUSSIA AND AFGHANISTAN.

Mr. Kimber asked the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs: Whether he will inform the House as to the latest communications which have passed between the Government of his Imperial Majesty the Czar and his Majesty's Ministers relative to Russia's desire to bring about close commercial relations with Afghanistan; and whether he has any information to show that the Russian Government have already entered into direct communication with the Ameer on the subject.

Viscount Cranborne: As regards the first part of the question I have nothing to add to the reply which I gave to the hon. member for Central Hull on Oct. 20. The answer to the second part of the question is in the negative.

PERSIA AND THE PERSIAN GULF.

Mr. Gibson Bowles asked the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs: Whether the Russian Government have appointed a Russian consul at Ahwaz, on the Karun River, in Persia; whether the Belgian Customs officials employed by the Persian Government have made any, and, if so, what, alterations in the system of collecting duties on or near that river; and whether his Majesty's Government will lay on the table the papers showing terms set forth by the Persian Government when opening the navigation of the Karun River.

Viscount Cranborne: His Majesty's Government understand that a Russian Consular Agent has been appointed for Arabistan. The Customs duties on the Karun with which we are principally concerned have hitherto been collected at the ports of destination, but the Persian Government now wish to collect all such duties at Mohammeran. His Majesty's Legation at Teheran are in communication with them on the subject. It would not be desirable to lay papers at present.

Mr. Gibson Bowles asked the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs: Whether his Majesty's Government are aware that a Commission of Engineers has been sent out from Paris to survey southern Persia for railways and other public works; whether that Commission has been established and sent out in connection with the negotiations between Russia and Persia for the construction of railways in southern Persia, and what steps have been taken by his Majesty's Government to secure the interests of British trade in Persia and the position of this country in the Persian Gulf.

Viscount Cranborne: His Majesty's Government have seen the report which has appeared in the Press to the effect stated in the first portion of the question. A communication from the Persian Minister at Paris has, however, appeared in the "Matin" of Nov. 23, stating that he is authorised to deny the report.

Mr. Gibson Bowles: The noble lord has not answered the last part of my question.

Viscount Cranborne: The security of the interests of this country in the Persian Gulf has always been a matter of the utmost concern to his Majesty's Government.

THE CASE OF THE NINTH LANCERS.

On Wednesday, Dec. 3, Col Legge asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether he can give the date of the report from the officer commanding the 9th Lancers contained in a telegram from the Government of India, and whether any evidence has since been forthcoming in the case referred to in that report.

Lord G. Hamilton: The report from the officer commanding the 9th Lancers is referred to in a public statement issued by the Government of India. I quoted the exact words given, but I am unable to give the date of the report. Nor am I in possession of any information about the case that I have not already given the House.

Col. Legge asked the Secretary of State for War, Whether he can state how many draft of the 9th Lancers have been sent out to India this year, the strength of each draft, and the dates of their departure from England and arrival in India; and whether any further drafts are to be sent out during the present trooping season.

Mr. Brodrick: I think an inconvenient precedent would be made if details of drafts joining particular regiment were given, and as much labour would be entailed on the officers concerned if such demands become general, I fear I must ask the honourable and gallant member to forego the information.

WIDOWS' PENSIONS.

Sir Seymour King asked the Secretary of State for India whether he will arrange that widows in the receipt of pensions from the old military funds while residing in India may be allowed to draw their pensions though their agents in England; and if he will state whether any expense or loss to the Indian Exchequer would be caused by the arrangement.

Lord George Hamilton: On March 1, 1900, in reply to a similar question, I pointed out to my hon. friend that the present arrangements are exceptionnally favourable to annuitants, and informed him that I was not prepared to sanction the payment in England of these pensions at sterling rates during the residence in India of the annuitants for more than one year. Such an arrangement would have the effect of increasing the burden on the revenues of India and I regret that I must adhere to the decision already announced.

THE WAZIRI EXPEDITION.

Mr. Herbert Roberts asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether he will state what was the original cause of the expedition against the Waziris and what are the conditions to be imposed with the view of preventing such outbreaks in future; whether he can give the approximate number of troops engaged in the expedition; and whether these hostilities will necessitate any permanent addition to the military expenditure of the Government of India.

Lord G. Hamilton: The cause of the expedition is that serious attacks, three of which have occurred in the last six months, have been made on Militia and police posts along this section of the border. The conditions to be imposed on the tribes are:—Prohibition of towers which they use for offence and defence, fines, expulsion of outlaws, and the construction of a road through the territory concerned. The force employed aggregates about 2,900 men and 10 mountain guns. The operations will not involve any permanent addition to military expenditure.

NOTICES OF MOTION, &c.

Sir Edward Sassoon.—East India (Gold Currency).—That inquiry shall be instituted for investigating the working and development of the system of gold currency, with special reference to its effect upon the economic condition of her agricultural and manufacturing industries.

Sir Lewis M'Iver.—To ask the Secretary of State for India: If he can explain why supplies of warlike stores for Cabul, ordered by the late Ameer and forwarded by his agent in London, have been retained for many months at Peshawar, while similar goods from Krupp's firm in Germany, including heavy guns, have been allowed to be sent on to Cabul.

Mr. Herbert Roberts.—To ask the Secretary of State for India: Whether an understanding has been arrived at between the Nizam of Hyderabad and the Viceroy of India with reference to the finances of Hyderabad; and whether he is in a position to make a statement as to the reforms which, in the opinion of the Government of India, are required in the administration of that Indian State.

Mr. Butcher.—To ask the Secretary of State for India: Whether his attention has been called do the fact that the cost of buying charges for officers of the Royal Horse Art. and others is greater in India than in this country, and that, owing to the strain placed on horses in India by the manœuvres and by the climate, the risks of death and injury to horses in India are greater than at home; and whether, in view of the fact that officers of the Royal Horse Art. and others serving in this country will, under a recent Army Order, be provided with two chargers free of cost, the Government of India will take steps to grant a similar benefit to officers of the Royal Horse Art. and others serving in India.

Sir Seymour King.—To ask the Secretary of State for India: Whether he has made inquiries and is now in a position to say whether Government servants who took privilege leave in order to join the Indian Volunteer Contingent which came home for the Coronation, have been informed that they will not receive any pay for the extra period of their detention at home in consequence of the King's illness; and, if so, on what ground the decision has been arrived at.

Mr. Weir.—To ask the Secretary of State for India: If he will state how many deaths have recently occurred in the Punjab through natives having been inoculated with contaminated plague serum; and will he say how many weeks elapsed before the use of this serum was arrested, and who is responsible for its issue to the medical staff.

SIR WILLIAM WEDDERBURN ON INDIAN POLICY.

At the New Reform Club, 10, Adelphi Terrace, Strand, on Tuesday, December 2, Sir William Wedderburn, chairman of the Indian Parliamentary Committee, delivered an address on "Indian Policy." He said that the immediate question with regard to India was what could be done to minimize the unavoidable evils of our foreign rule and to develop whatever good was possible. The problem was a grand one, affecting as it did one-sixth of the human race. We must strive to cultivate a high ideal of national duty. He went on to speak of the present organization of our rule and observed that in India the absence of all popular control gave free scope to autocratic methods, and the evil effects showed themselves in every branch of the administration, and especially in legislation, which was invariably initiated by the great centralized departments for the purpose of increasing their own resources and consolidating their authority. It was the increasing irritation and unrest throughout the country by years of such a system that constituted the real danger to our rule. With regard to the India population, the two classes which stood foremost in political importance, were the peasant cultivators and the educated class. The main object of our Indian policy should be to understand these two classes and make them our friends. The Indian village had for centuries remained a bulwark against political disorder. To be prosperous and happy all that the village communities asked from the central power was to be taxed in moderation and to be left alone in the management of the internal affairs. The special purpose of Lord Ripon's scheme of decentralization and local self-government was to protect the villages from the direct action of the great departments, and what was now wanted was to carry out that policy to its full conclusions, and to encourage and help the villages to work out their own salvation. As to the educated classes he said that having accepted our Government as their national Government, they were anxious to help in solving those great problems upon which the popularity and strength of that Government depended, and it would be a graceful act if the Viceroy, in answer to the address of the Indian National Congress, were to make a general declaration of the views and intentions of the Government in regard to the various burning questions brought forward. In conclusion, Sir William Wedderburn referred to the structural changes which might be made in our machinery, with a view to control expenditure in the interests of the taxpayer, and to bring the Government policy more into harmony with the popular feeling. In this connexion he drew attention to minority report of the Royal Commission on Indian Expenditure, which, he said, fairly represented the Indian view of the case. A discussion followed.

THE UNITED STATES AND RUSSIA.

THE BEHRING SEA AWARD.

The Brussels correspondent of the "Times" telegraphed on Nov. 29:—

M. Asser, the eminent Dutch jurisconsult and State councillor, to-day, delivered his judgment at Hague Court Arbitration in respect of the dispute between the United States and Russia. It will be remembered that, although the award is given under the sanction of The Hague tribunal, M. Asser accepted the rôle of arbitrator before the Court of Arbitration was established, and the verdict therefore emanates from him personally, and not from a constituted body of jurists. The particulars of this dispute, which turns upon the seizure by a Russian warship of four American vessels in Behring Sea, have been fully detailed in the columns of the "Times." The following particulars of the judgment have reached me to-day from the Hague, through a special source.

In the first and fourth cases, which are identical, Russia acknowledges illegitimate seizure and responsibility, and offers to pay indemnities to the United States of £2,700, dols. and 7,400 dols. respectively. The Court condemns Russia to pay 38,750 dols. and 1,428 dols. with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum from September 1892.

In the second and third cases America claims respectively 101,330 dols. and 150,720 dols., but the defendant claims that Capts. Lewis and White were guilty of illegal sealhunting in Russian territorial waters, and therefore considers that the seizure of vessels and the imprisonment of the crews were legal. The American delegate, Mr. Herbert Peirce was authorised by Mr. Hay, Secretary of State, to declare to the Court that the American Government claims neither in Behring Sea nor its adjacent waters an extent of jurisdiction greater than a marine league from the coast but bases its claim to such jurisdiction on the following principle—namely, that the American Government claims and admits the jurisdiction of any State over its territorial waters only to the extent of a marine league, unless a different rule is fixed by treaty between two States. Even then the States in treaty are alone affected by the agreement. The arbitrator, considering that the system of the defendent, which claims that warships should be permitted to chase, even beyond territorial waters a vessel whose crew is guilty of unlawful fishing in territorial waters or on the territory of the State, cannot be considered in conformity with lawful principles, since the jurisdiction of a State extends only to the limits of its territorial waters, unless this rule is derogated by special treaty, condemns Russia to pay respectively 25,583dols. and 32,441dols., with 6 per cent. interest from 1893 and 1895.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE—DEC. 5.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Mr H A Hinmarsh B	Mr H M C Trotter, Bo
Mr E A Lee B	Capt F B Hill, 48th P I
Mr C B Drake-Brockman B	Capt G T Routpson, 33rd P I
Mr W Nathan B	Capt M R W Nightingale, 5th Goorkha Rifles
Mr A St J Ingle B	
Mr S M Coard, B	Lieut W A Bayley, 17th Beloochis
Major C L Williams, IMS. M	Lieut R E Scott, 4th Sikhs
Mr K Scott, M Cov	Lieut P E Knapp, 1st Sikhs
Mr C M Smith, M	Lieut W H Turkington, I O D
Major C I Fry, 4th Bo Rifles	Miss I E B Hare, I A N S
Major J Jackson, IMS, Bo	
Mr B M Patel, Bo	

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Lieut Col W H White, B, 21 days' M C	Mr W M Sherer, B, 4 mo furl
Lieut Col W G Yate, 4th B Lancers, 14 days	Mr F J Richards, M Cov, 2 mo M C
Lieut A G Ellis, 28th B L, 1 mo M C	Capt W S Eardley-Howard, 28th P I, 6 mo M C
Mr J B Ormrod, B Cov, 1 mo M C	Lieut Col H G Eyland, I S C, 4th Jan 31, 1903
Major C L Williams, I M S, M, 6 mo M C	Major C C Townsend, R A, 5 days

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Mr A Shbonadiere, B Cov	Major C C Townsend, R A
Mr S Weal, B	Capt E H Bosme, I S C.
Lieut W H F Hughes, 5th Bo Cav	Capt H S Alexander, Erinpura Irregular Force
Mr G A Thomson, Bo	Capt H L Fleming, 36th Sikhs
Capt E G D de Labilliere, 42nd P I	Lieut C W Robinson, I S C
Major H E Macartney, I S C	Lieut E A P Melville, I S C
Major R H Cowie, I S C	Commander R. Brownlow, R I M

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case grey or white hair" to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promotes the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer" sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

PROPOSED ANGLO-FRENCH COMMISSION.

A LARGELY attended non-party meeting of members of Parliament, especially representing commercial interests, was, on Dec. 3, held at Westminster, to hear and address by Mr. Thomas Barclay, ex-president of the British Chamber of Commerce in Paris, and vice-president of the International Law Association, upon the proposal to establish, as between Great Britain and France, a Commission for adjusting differences between them on the lines of the Anglo-American Treaty of 1897. Mr. E. Beckett, who presided, said he had reason to belive that leading business men, both in England and France, regarded the proposal in question with cordiality amounting to enthusiasm. Mr. Barclay dwelt principally on the practical character of the proposal, and explained that it was in no way designed to obviate or supersede international arbitration in the ordinary sense. It proposed what The Hague Convention could not do—namely, to provide an automatic machinery for referring to a further stage of amicable negotiation questions which diplomacy had failed to settle. The Chambers of Commerce in France and in this country were warmly in favour of the proposals, and so were more than 20 of our leading trade unions. Thanks were voted to Mr. Barclay for his address.

ITALY AND ENGLAND.

SOMALILAND.

The Rome correspondent of the "Standard" wrote on Dec. 2:—Signor Prinetti, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, speaking in the Chamber to-day, in reply to a question by Signor Santini, stated that the Hinterland of the Italian Protectorate in Somaliland was exclusively an Italian sphere of influence. But as the Mullah has retreated before the British forces; into territory under the rule of Italy, the Government had given permission for the British to cross its frontier, on condition that such action should in no way be determental to Italian interests in Benadir and the Protectorate.

Up to the present, the Goverment had received no request from the British authorities for leave to land troops on the coast of the Italian Protectorate. "We have," continued the Minister, exercised the utmost vigilance along the coast of our territory by means of our cruisers, in order to prevent the importation of arms. In so doing we were conscious of the rendering a service to the British Government, with whom we continue to cultivate relations of sincere sympathy—relations which are not affected by our friendship with other countries. In my opinion, our action in that region has been the only natural and honorable one, not only for the Italian Government but for any civilised nation.

Signor Prinetti's speech was warmly applauded.

ITALY AND RUSSIA.

THE CZAR'S VISIT TO ROME.

The visit of the Czar and Czarina to the King and Queen of Italy, which it appears certain will take place in the second fortnight of April next, is regarded in French political circles as significant, says the Paris correspondent of the "Standard" on Dec. 1. In commenting on the matter the "Temps" points out that from the Dynastic point of view there was a time when the House of Savoy—one of the first of Europe after those of Bourbon and Hapsburg—would not have considered that all the honour was for it in an exchange of courtesies with the House of Romanof. However, the events of the last century have somewhat modified that situation, and the descendants of Victor Emmanuel, first King united of Italy, may place some value on being on a footing of intimacy with the descendants of Nicholas I. The Czar can accept the hospitality of the King of Italy and, at the same time, be received by the Pope. However, the French Ministerial organ concentrates its attention on the International bearing of the visit. It declares:—

There is no doubt that it indicates a noteworthy modification in the relation of the two groups of States in Europe. It is but to recognise the good faith and loyalty of the Russian Sovereign and the Russian statesmen to speak the incontestable truth, and say that such a meeting could not have taken place if the relations of Russia, of France, and Italy had not undergone the happy improvement known to the whole world. On the soil of the Republic everyone will contemplate with sincere satisfaction an event which can but contribute to the maintenance of peace and international concord. It goes without saying that no dissatisfaction will be uttered at Berlin, or that, at any rate, no one there will betray the shadow of discontent, the confession of which would make yet more apparent the regrettable character of the Czar's visit to Rome, from the point of view of German policy. Even before renewing the Triple Alliance, Chancellor von Bulow authorised, in anticipation, his Italian partner to waltz with whomsoever he might please. It is, nevertheless, true that everything which has occurred during the last few months tends to demonstrate to the most obtuse mind the difference there is between the letter and the spirit of a treaty, and that a league formed with a more or less offensive design may be renewed and perpetuated while deprived of its sting.

THE MACEDONIAN QUESTION.

The Vienna correspondent of the "Times" wrote on November 27:—A communication from a Russian source published by the "Politische Correspondenz," which has all the appearance of a semi-official communique, tends to confirm some of the information as to the altered attitude of Russia towards the Macedonian Question. It begins by saying that there has been no idea of submitting this question to a European conference. On the other hand, the two Powers chiefly concerned do not propose to let the matter rest during the winter, and to wait for a revival of revolutionary activity in the spring before resuming their task of preserving peace. They are by no means so indifferent to the complaints of the Christian population of Macedonia as to content themselves with acting simply as gendarmes for the maintenance of public tranquillity in that part of the Turkish dominions. Their action is directed, on the one hand, towards preventing violent revolutionary attempts in Macedonia, and, on the other, towards inducing the Porte gradually to reform its administration. They are also seriously promoting the latter part of their mission.

Nov. 30.—The "Politische Correspondenz" hears from Sofia that there is a disposition in Bulgarian Government circles to hold a conscientious inquiry into the actual condition of affairs in Macedonia, in the course of which the evidence of the majority of the Macedonian fugitives in the principality would be committed to writing. The result of this inquiry would afterwards be communicated to the Powers in a circular.

REPORTED RUSSO-AUSTRIAN AGREEMENT.

The following information concerning the Macedonian Question is furnished by the Vienna correspondent of the "Telegraph":—

Russia and Austria have agreed that the Macedonian reforms shall be carried out under their combined control. Both the Russian and the Austrian Ambassadors have inform the Sultan that this is the only way to clear up the situation, and to tranquillise the disturbed districts with due respect to the Austro-Russian Agreement of 1897. As soon as the two Powers undertake the supervision of the carrying out of the reforms, all idea of any infringement of the suzerain powers of the Sultan, or of making any territorial changes in the Turkish Empire, will be entirely precluded, and, moreover, in this was interference by other Powers will become unnecessary, although it would be inevitable if the Macedonian Question should assume again an acute form in the spring.

REFORM IN TURKEY.

NEW OFFICIAL SCHEME.

Constantinople, Dec. 3 "Reuter".—An official communication appears to-day in the Turkish newspapers detailing the measures which have been decreed for the Provinces of Turkey in Europe. In virtue of these decrees the Valis will be invested with powers with reasonable limits, the gendarmes will be recruited from Mussulmans and Christians in the necessary proportions, the appointment and recall of officers of gendarmerie and of the directors and commissaries of police, who will also be composed of Mussulmans and Christians, will take place in their respective department on the preliminary recommendation of the Valis.

The programme also contains measures with regard to public works, industry, and public instruction, and the creation of a new post of Kaimakam in the chief town of each vilayet, in order to ensure the regular transaction of administrative business, the creation of civil tribunals in district hitherto unprovided with them, and the abolition of the elective system for members of the tribunals, who will hereafter be appointed in the proper ion of one-half Mussulmans and one-half of Christians by the Ministry of Justice. The independence of the tribunals will be assured. Illegal acts on the part of judicial functionaries will be punished, and the execution of the measure relating thereto will be entrusted to the Valis. Finally, an inspector-general will be appointed, who will be aided by civil and military functionaries, and who will be charged with the enforcement of the measures. A commission of control, composed of a president and three members will be instituted by the Sublime Porte, whose duty it will be to examine the reports sent by the Valis and the inspector, and to announce to the Grand Vizier without delay the decisions taken.

PROTESTANT SCHOOLS IN TURKEY.

The "Politische Correspondenz" hears from Constantinople that the British Ambassador has demanded from the Porte the recognition of several Protestant schools established in Turkey, which has not hitherto been accorded by the Turkish Government. The acceptance of this demand is all the more confidently expected as the Porte has already made a promise to that effect. It was not in a position to raise any objection, as it had previously recognised Russian and French schools which had been founded without official sanction. Recognition was accorded to the French schools after the naval demonstration at Mytilene and was shortly afterwards extended to the Russian schools

RUSSIA AND THE SUGAR CONVENTION.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 30 (Reuter).—In a prominent part of its issue the "Novoe Vremya" to-day discusses the decree of the Minister of Finance regarding Russia's attitude in the question of sugar taxation, and remarks that, should Great Britain decline to accept arbitration, this would be an attitude unheard of and contrary to the present laws of civilisation. The journal adds:—

If England has decided to impose upon Russian sugar higher duties than upon sugar from other countries, by which action she would violate the commercial treaty providing for the most-favoured-nation treatment, it was her duty to notify Russia at the date fixed by the treaty of her intention to terminate the agreement and only then to make known her new decision. The two countries might then still have come to an arrangement. The British Government, however, deemed it possible to depart from the lawful course in her relations with Russia. This is the way in which one considering himself the stronger acts towards the weaker, to whose protest he attaches no importance. Such action on the part of Great Britain cannot go unpunished. We must reply with lawful measures of self-protection to the violent method adopted by England in regard to our treaties. Obligations are only sacred so long as they are loyally observed by both contracting parties. Any actual violation of a treaty by one party gives the other freedom to act. Russia may regard herself as released from her treaty obligations towards Great Britain, and act in Europe and Asia in such a manner as she may deem to be to her advantage.

PERSIA AND THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE "Times" correspondent telegraphed from Odessa (Nov. 25):—In addition to the reported intention of the Russian authorities to begin the construction of a Russian line of railway from Erivan to the Persian frontier, it is announced to-day in the Odessa "Listok," in a telegram from its St. Petersburg correspondent, that the articles of a new Russian company called the Taurida Highway Association, founded with a capital of 9,000,000 roubles, have been approved by the Russian Government. The object of the company is, says telegram, the construction and exploitation of a hard-bed wheel road from one of the stations on the Transcaucasian railway system to Kazvin through Tabriz. If this news is correct—and, in view of Russia's determination to solve the Persian commercial question to her own satisfaction with as little delay as possible, there seems her to be little disposition to consider the "Listok" correspondent's categorical statement a mere intelligent anticipation of events in every way ripe for occurrence—it would appear that Russia is at last about to enter in no unequivocal manner upon that policy of extended facilities of communication by rail and road which in the opinion of Russians is destined ultimately to drive Russia's commercial competitors out of many of Persia's markets altogether. For the rest, in those portions of Persia with an established non-Russian commercial "clientele," for example in the Persian provinces served through the Persian Gulf, Russian ultra-protective methods are relied on here as capable of installing Russian manufactued and other products to the exclusion sooner or later of at any rate British and French sea-borne goods. An intensified commercial struggle has already begun in Persia, as to the result of which Russian traders and the Press are decidedly optimistic.

Reuter's agent telegraphed from St. Petesburg (November 30).—A despatch has been received here from Teheran in reference to an incident which is reported to have recently occurred between the British and the Persians. This incident, it is alleged, arose out of the crossing by the British, of the frontier of Persian Beloochistan and the construction of a fort at Ben Djawar. "The dispute," says the despatch, "was settled by the intervention of Mirza Mahmud Khan, the present Governor-General of Kirman and formerly Persian Minister to Russia, who has always been popular in high circles at St. Petesburg and is directing his efforts to the maintenance of good relations betw en the two friendly States, Russia and Persia. Mirza Mahmud Khan, with a sufficient number of horsemen and foot soldiers, proceeded to the frontier, where an amicable settlement was soon arrived at and all differences were ended. Great Britain found no other cause for further action,

As an advocate of European civilisation, Mirza Mahmud Khan with a firm belief in the maintenance of good relations between Persia and Russia is carrying civilisation into Persian Beloochistan and Kirman. He made a tour with a military suite through the province entrusted to his rule visited nearly all the towns and villages and on his way traversed deserts with very bad tracks. Being admirably acquainted with European civilisation through his long stay in St. Petersburg, Mirza Mahmud Khan has decided to contribute in his territory to the strengthening of the friendly relations with Russia.

On making inquiry in officer circles "Reuter's Agency" ascertains that nothing which bears resemblance to the incident described in the above message is known, but it is pointed out that presumably the story has arisen in connection with the proposal to establish the demarcation of the hitherto undefimited line of boundary between Persia and Beloochistan.

THE PERSIAN GULF.

Vienna, Dec. 1. (Standard).—The "Politische Correspondenz" now contradicts its own information from Constantinople, that the British Embassy there had asked for the grant of a privileged coal depot as Basrah, on the Persian Gulf, and had been refused by the Ottoman Council of State. The "Politische" now learns from London that no such request had been made by the British Government, though it was possible that a private company had petitioned for such a grant.

Bombay, Dec. 1 ("Reuter").—News has reached here that there has been more fighting in Nejd, the Sultan of which is attacking the Wahabi leader with a large army, and is now besieging El Riadh, which was captured early in last year by the Wahabis.

IMPORTANT NAVAL REFORMS.

RANK OF ENGINEERS.

IN our leading articles we have called prominent attention to important pending changes in regard to the position of engineer officer in the Navy. The rumours have received striking confirmation from Rear-Admiral Henderson, Superintendent of Devonport Dockyard. Speaking at a dinner at Plymouth he pointed to the great changes from the masts and sails of former days to the steel vessels of to-day as evidence of the revolution in the material of the fleet, and, continuing, said:

There was one great change still to come. The material had gone through its change and the change in the personnel was coming shortly. We had now to complete the personnel so that there should be undivided control and command in every sense throughout the ship. They could no longer have branches. Every officer and man who was to form the Navy of the future must have a common entry, must have a common training, and must be prepared to take upon his shoulders every one of the multifarious duties which were connected with the conduct of the warship of the present day.

Hitherto there have been two distinct classes of officers—executives and engineers. Henceforth there will, if the Admiralty adopts the proposals of a committee which has been considering the matter, be only one class, and all executive officers will have to undergo a thorough training in engineering. The American Navy has led the day in this reform, which was adopted by it at Mr. Roosevelt's instance in 1899.

YOUNGER COMMANDING OFFICERS.

Other important naval changes are foreshadowed by the "Daily Mail." It has hitherto been the practice (it points out) for officers up to commanders' rank to be promoted entirely by selection, while only a certain number of commanders have been promoted to captain's rank in that way. But from the rank of captain to that of admiral officers have hitherto moved up by seniority, and by seniority, alone. It has been impossible to promote any captain however able to flag rank before his turn comes. The first and most important of the new changes will be a certain proportion of promotions by selection from captain's rank to flag rank (admirals). This will give the British Navy younger commanding officers, a point in which it has of late years fallen much behind Germany.—"St. James's."

BOMBAY 3RD EXTRA MEETING.

Saturday, 27th December, 1902.

Owners are reminded that 1st Entries close at 6 p. m. on Monday, 22nd December, 1902, 2nd Entries close at 6 p. m. on Tuesday, 23rd December, 1902.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Bombay, 18th December, 1902.

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, DECEMBER 5.

HOME.

MR. BALFOUR has written a letter, now issued as a pam

REPORT OF THE UNITED STATES SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

Mr. Leslie Shaw, the Secretary of the Treasury, has presented his annual report to Congress.

It states that the total receipts for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1902, amounted to dols. 684,326,280 and the expenditure to dols.593,038,904, giving a surplus of dols.91,287,376. The principal items of revenue were:—Internal Revenue, dols.271,880,132; Customs, dols.254,444,708; Postal Service, dols.121,848,280.

Under the items of expenditure were:—For the Military Establishment, including expenses of the war with Spain and in the Philippines, dols.112,272,216; for the Naval Establishment, dols.67,803,128; for pensions, dols.138,488,559.

For the fiscal year 1903 the total estimated revenue is dols.694,020,630, against an expenditure of dols.651,020,630, or a surplus of dols.43,000,000.

For the fiscal year 1904 it is estimated that upon the basis of existing laws the revenue will be dols.729,767,660, and the total appropriations, exclusive of sinking fund, dols.677,953,776, or a surplus of dols.51,810,888.

On the subject of foreign commerce, Mr. Shaw remarks:—

The marked characteristics of the foreign commerce of the United States during the fiscal year ended June 30,1902, were a decrease of dols.106,045,590 in exports, and an increase of dols.80,148,783 in imports. The total exports of the year were dols.1,381,719,401, of which dols. 1,355,481,861 was of domestic production; the total imports were dols. 903,320,948 making the excess of export over imports dols. 478,398, 453. . . . The reduction in exports, since it occurred chiefly in foodstuffs and raw cotton, applied almost exclusively to the commerce with Europe, to which the exportations fell dols.128,470,624 below those of the preceding year, while those to North America increased dols. 7,436,620, to Africa dols. 7,925,987, and to Asia and Oceania dols. 13,419,005.

—In the section of the report devoted to navigation, the Treasurer writes:—

American shipping was greater in volume on June 30, 1902, than ever before in our history. The tonnage losses of the Civil War have been more than made good. New vessels of the year have been of superior types, including the largest Transatlantic steamer ever built in the United States, the fastest steamer for Asiatic trade yet built in any country, and the largest steamer ever launched into the waters of the Pacific. . . . For several years American capital in increasing amounts has been invested in ocean steamers under foreign flags. recently this movement has taken form in the organization of an American steamship company, which, in the tonnage, average speed, and size of its steamers, equals any two combined of the world's great steamship companies. Yet only an insignificant proportion of this company's tonnage—about one-eighth—is under the American flag. The tendency noted and the organization of this company show conclusively that abundant American capital is disposed to engage in commercial enterprises on the sea, and that, under existing conditions, the ready outlet for it is afforded by resort to foreign flags. American capital prefers investment under foreign flags because it costs more to build ocean steamers in the United States than abroad, and, once built, it costs more to operate steamers under the American than under foreign flags. Only steamers built in the United States are entitled by law to fly out colours. If foreign-built steamers were admitted to American registry, the handicap of higher wages for crews shipped in American ports would remain.

The report then proceeds to dwell at length on the question of the currency.

Finally, Mr. Shaw deals with the banking system, to which he says:—

I am not prepared at this time to recommend branch banks. Recent events confirm a previous opinion that the peculiar conditions of this country would not be conserved by such a policy. Greater economy in management may be conceded. It may be conceded also that the system works well in some countries, but no other country has such diversified and widely separated interests as this. In order that the parent bank shall be able to serve widely separated communities, it must first understand the needs of these communities, and neither experience nor observation justifies the conclusion that such intimacy is likely to exist. I think a far better course, for the present at least, would be to provide an elastic currency, available in every banking community and sufficient for the needs of that locality.

THE WAR COMMISSION.

A meeting of the War Commission was held on Nov. 28, the Earl of Elgin presiding. The following official report was issued:—The examination of Field Marshal Viscount Wolseley, K. P., was continued. He expressed his views on certain strategical questions connected with the war in South Africa, and as to the quality of the officers and men employed. He was also examined with regard to the extent of the preparations made for the war, and as to the sufficiency of the reinforcements sent to South Africa before the war began. He suggested certain measures which, in his opinion, would ensure the greater preparedness for war in the future. Evidence was also given by Major-Gen. Sir Coleridge Grove, K. C. B., military secretary to the Commander-in-Chief, 1898-1901, with regard to the supply of officers for the Army as tested by the late war, the education, appointment, and promotion of officers, their selection for staff appointments, and for the command of units. Sir Coleridge also expressed his views as to the organisation of the War Office, and as to the desirability of arriving at a definite idea of the purposes that the army is intended to meet.

Another meeting was held on Dec. 2. The following is the report:—Mr. S. J. Grase, assistant director of transport at the Admiralty, gave evidence as to the constitution of the Transport Department and its relation to the War Office, as to the general preparation of the Department of War, and the special preparation made in 1899, in view of the possible war in South Africa, and the action taken on the outbreak of the war. He also spoke as to the methods of engagement of transport and freight ships, the rates paid for transport, and the arrangements for coaling and victualling. Capt. Pitt, R. N., gave evidence as to the class of ships most suitable for transport service, the survey and fitting out of the ships, and the arrangements made at the home ports for carrying out the work of embarkation, and as to the process of embarkation of men and horses. Capt. Pitt also gave his views as to the general working of the transport service. Admiral Sir Edward Chichester, R. N., chief transport officer at the Cape during the war, gave evidence with regard to the arrangements made in South Africa with the Lock and Harbour Boards, the disembarkation of troops and stores and the causes of demurrage stors freight of ships, the maintenance of prisoners of war in transports, and as to the relations of the naval and military authorities in South Africa.

On Dec. 3, Sir Arthur Douglas, Under Secretary of the New Zealand Defence Committee, gave evidence as to the raising, equipment, and numerical strength and the transport to South Africa of the several contingents from New Zealand. He also gave information as to the training of officers in the local Volunteer forces in New Zealand, and as to the cost of the forces, and with regard to the expenditure by the New Zealand Government in connection with the war. The following official report was issued yesterday:—Field-Marshal Earl Roberts, Commander-in-Chief, gave evidence. His evidence related to the disposition of troops in Natal at the outbreak of the war and to the question as to the selection and holding of Ladysmith. He also gave evidence as to the question of the sufficiency of the supply of officers and men under the existing system, as to the quality of the men, as shown in the war, with regard to shooting, marching, entrenching, and taking cover, and as to their general capacity of intelligence, judgment and observation. He also expressed his views as to the quality of the regimental and Staff officers, the results of their training as shown in the war, and some results of the existing Army organisation. He referred to the organisation of the Transport Department and the working of the railways in South Africa. He gave evidence as to the value of different classes of guns, and as to the proposed modification in artillery tactics, in consequence of experience in the war. He also stated the deficiency of maps in South Africa at the beginning of the war, and the steps taken to meet this difficulty. The further examination of Lord Roberts was adjourned.

The recent landslips on the Nilgiri Railway and Ghaut road have caused a rise in the prices of certain household commodities at Ootacamund. A local native dealer, in response to an order for kerosine oil, writes:—"Honored Sir,—The price of oil is increased, as the way is not well."

The Indian Army has just gained another gratifying success at the target in China. On leaving Shanghai in June last Major-General Dorward, K. C. B., presented a very handsome cup for international competition amongst the different garrisons. The shooting came off on the 22nd November just before the last mail left Shanghai, with the result that the 10th Jats carried off the competition. The only Continental garrison that competed were the Germans (East Asiatic Regiment), but teams were put in by H. M. S. "Pique," the Shanghai Volunteers, and the Police, so that the Jats had a respectable field to beat; while judging from results elsewhere they had probably nothing to fear from the European competitors who kept aloof.

THE LITERARY VIGOUR OF THE NATION.

SIR EDWARD CLARKE AND MR. EDMUND GOSSE.

A slight breeze has lately ruffled the tranquil waters of literature. We all of us—at least those who read or care about books at all—wish to have and express our own opinions about the merits of authors and their writings. In the exercise of his rights in this branch of British liberty, Sir Edward Clarke, two or three weeks ago, delivered an address at the Working Men's College, in which he announced in strenuous language his belief that in the last 40 years of the 19th century there had been a "very strange and lamentable decline" in the literary vigour of the nation. This is a position, says the "Times," that may be, quite fairly, disputed, as it may be, quite as fairly, defended. In our opinion, Sir Edward Clarke's criticism is hardly borne out by the facts. The period between 1837 and 1830, which he selected as the golden age of Victorian letters, was adorned by many illustrious names, and much of the work that was produced within those years remains among the imperishable treasures of our race. But a great deal of it, also, has been flung into the dust-heap of oblivion, as, indeed, is the inevitable fate of much that is popular with every generation and in every country. In the thirties and the forties moreover, many lovers of literature drew a contrast between the books of that day and those of the first quarter of the century as unfavourable to the former as that which Sir Edward Clarke has traced in his comparison of the early and the later Victorian periods. There is no need to enter into this part of the controversy. It is the old story of the two sides of the shield. What is really interesting is the question that has been incidentally raised by Mr. Edmund Gosse in his comments at the "Encyclopædia Britannica" dinner and in his subsequent letters to the "Times," as to Sir Edward Clarke's right to have any opinion at all on points of literary criticism. We must confess that Mr. Gosse, whose personal merits as a writer and a critic we fully recognise when he puts forward a claim to rule out the judgments in literary matters of all except those whom he chooses to class as professional authorities in this domain, appears to us to be entirely in the wrong.

Whether or not we agree with Sir Edward Clark—and we have admitted that we do so only with the largest reserves—it is difficult to dispute his right to have and express an opinion on the subjects which Mr. Gosse, apparently, desires to reserve for some select, but undescribed school of trained and certified critics. In a letter we published last week, Mr. Gosse asked what pretensions a brilliant advocate had to engage in a discussion of the kind at all. Indeed, in a further letter he described the subject of the controversy in these words:—By what right does a member of one profession bring a railing accusation against the whole of another profession Another correspondent, signing himself A Poor Author, perhaps not with quite as much modesty as the words would naturally suggest—expresses his contempt, even more strongly, in a letter we print today, for the intrusions from another profession into what is assumed to be a hortus inclusus. This is really too large a demand on our faith in the infallibility of professional men of letters, who, by the way, are always ready enough to show up the weaknesses of their co-partners in the great mystery. Mr. Birrell puts the point very clearly and concisely when he says:—"Sir Edward Clarke may be a good critic or a bad one, but to tell an educated man he has no right to find fault with the books in the shops because he is not an author by profession, but a distinguished member of the Bar, is to play the Pontiff with a vengeance." It would be easy to extend indefinitely the list which Mr. Birrell gives of distinguished authors and critics who were no more "professionals than Sir Edward Clarke. Indeed, Mr. Gosse himself, as Mr. Birrell good-humourously reminds him is an official in the board of Trade. "where he has many friends whose vocation is the public service, though their avocations may be found in the pleasant, open paths of literature." That is certainly nothing to the discredit of Mr. Gosse, The literary treasures of the country and of the world would be sadly impoverished if nothing was to be produced or accumulated or at least accredited with the genuine hall-mark, unless it were the work of professional men of letters. Even Mr. Gosse, in our own day, with all his scorn for persons who dare to intrude in to a profession for which they have not enjoyed the slightest practical training would, we suppose, be willing to admit that there was merit in another Waverley if it was produced by another barrister either in the practice of his profession for waiting promotion.

All this solemn talk about the profession has an unpleasant smack of the footlights. Dismissing the details of the controversy between Mr. Gosse and Sir Edward Clarke, we feel bound to say that the latter is justified in protesting against the pretension that "no one is entitled to discuss literary subjects who does not earn his living in the profession of letters." Mr. Birrell, himself an accomplished critic and an admirable writer, in backing this protest, declares that many authors are better pleased with the unprofessional approval of educated men actively engaged in the work of the world than with the laboured praise of the so-called expert. We know from the biographies of some of the greatest ornaments of our literature that this has been the case. Able statesmen, parsons lawyers schoolmasters medicalmen and men of the world generally to be debarred from having any opinion that is worth considering because they have not got what Mr. Gosse speaks of as a practical training in the literary profession? Where is this practical training to be had and who are the possessors as writers and critics, of certificates showing that they have gone through it? We do not find any answer to this question which is really at the root of the matter in Mr. Gosses letters. The pontifical attitude in regard to literature and criticism will tend to confirm the distrust with which many people regard the projects for the establishment of academies and other manufactories of intellectual hall-marks. Happily the English character still has in it a vigorous strain of independence. It is not in the least likely to be too much swayed as A Poor Author apprehends by the opinions in literary matters of members of Parliament judges and other persons eminent in different spheres. But it would be quite as well for the public not to place its judgment too absolutely at the disposal of any set of critics, even those who are, no doubt, quite honestly convinced that they, and they alone, are serious and competent men of letters.

REPORTED INTRIGUES IN AFGHANISTAN.

AMEER'S RESERVE TOWARDS RUSSIA.

We are in a position to say that the news which has been received officially in England with regard to Afghanistan does not confirm the reports that important Russian movements are taking place on the frontier. Since 1900 Russia has had a strong garrison not very far from Herat, but it has been reduced rather than increased in the interval. A representative of the "St. James's Budget" had an interview with one who, from the position he holds, is well qualified to speak on the situation. He is not inclined to take a pessimistic view of the position of affairs in the country of the Ameer, although there are one or two portents which he regards as disquieting. There is not the slightest doubt, he that says, Russia is doing all she possibly can to undermine British influence. He believes, however, that the Ameer has no real sympathy with Russia. He had heard his Highness say before he was ruler that England was the only true friend of Afghanistan, and he does not think from what he knows that his views have altered very much since that declaration. It was quite true, the interview gentleman stated, that the annual subsidy which the Indian Government pays to the Ameer was held over until an understanding on certain questions was arrived at, but he has reason to believe that all subjects under dispute were amicably arranged, and that the payment of the annuity has been renewed.

Reference has been made to possible trouble between the Ameer and his brothers. He has three brothers, or rather half-brothers, as they are the issue of different wives. Two of them, according to the authority we quote, are weak and have little or no influence. The third is a lad of about eighteen. His mother vainly tried to induce the late Ameer to name her son as his successor. Being of much higher birth than Habibullah's mother, who was a slave wife, she considered that her son was entitled to the throne. Abdurrahman Khan, however, did not depart from his choice of Habibullah to whom he entrusted during his lifetime many important duties connected with the administration of the country. The young Prince's mother was greatly disappointed, and being very ambitious she has never given up the idea of her son becoming Ameer although she did not make any trouble at the accession. If Russia succeeded in winning over this lady that country would, our authority says, have a very strong ally at Cabul. She is, he says, practically the only danger to the internal peace of Afghanistan, but he has great confidence in the ability of the Ameer to keep her in hand.

The "Madras Standard" referring to the recent intimation from the Governor of Bombay in reference to the payment of the travelling expenses of those Durbaris to whom the cost would be a source of "serious embarrassment," says the Madras Government, "have from the very outset undertaken to pay the entire expenses of all the guests of Government in the Provincial camp, with the exception of a few Rajahs and Zemindars who are taking their own camps."

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, December 5.

REAL LIFE IN MIKADO-LAND.

The North-Eastern railwaymen who uncoupled a saloon carriage and left a minister in a siding at Malton instead of taking him to Whitby, have evidently caught inspiration from the railwaymen of Japan who lately scored in this way at the expense of the president of the line. The Ganyetsu Railway in Kiushiu is not the most popular in Asia, and the relations between the company and its men are not of the friendliest kind. But it is almost incredible that there are workmen anywhere who dare revenge themselves by a plan as daring as that with which the Ganyetsu men dealt with their president. The president had been to Wakamatsu to settle a labour dispute, and on the return journey, when the train was at the foot of a lonely mountain, the driver uncoupled the engine and disappeared in the darkness. Far from civilisation, in the midst of frost and snow the president was a prisoner for the night, and daylight came before another engine steamed up to take him away!

HOW A LAWYER CAUGHT HIS TRAIN.

The president's time was of no account to the railwaymen. The railway porter, who reminds you philosophically when you miss your train that you are an hour and a half too early for the next, has not grasped the value of the passing hour. It was one of this race of porters who would have kept a famous lawyer back at a country station. The night mail had stopped to take in water, and the lawyer, who had obtained special permission to travel by it, rushed into the station as the train was going out. A big porter stopped in his way, saying; "No, you don't get into this train; it don't take no passengers"; but in a moment the porter was on the floor and the lawyer in the carriage. His hurried explanation not satisfying the porter, the lawyer solved the problem by quietly knocking the man down, and at Euston he explained the circumstances to the secretary and sent the man a sovereign. It is probably the most profitable knock-down the porter ever had.

MOLEHILLS AND MOUNTAINS.

The week's news has brought two striking examples of the great events which often lie behind little causes. A mouse in a meter, it is supposed, has brought about a fire at an electrical station at Croydon and rats have caused a plague at Port Elizabeth from which already there have been thirty deaths. The political situation in Spain reminds us that not twelve months ago the Spanish Cabinet was overthrown by a quarrel about locusts, and not more than a year or two ago a mouse burned down a castle in Northumberland by playing, as mice and children will, with a box of lucifer matches. The most cosmopolitan thing in the world is the mouse, which makes its home in castle dungeons or in town hall clocks, and stops railway trains and church organs at will. It was at a Norfolk church that a mouse hid an acorn in the organ and silenced the chief stop, and there have been trains which have been stopped by something equally absurd.

THE BEES AND THE ROYAL TRAIN.

Queen Victoria was travelling from Balmoral to Windsor when the train stopped unexpectedly at a junction near Kendal. A signal which should have been visible was dark, and after a long wait an examination of the lamp was made. It was found that the light had been put out by a swarm of bees, who had turned the lamp into a hive and made it impossible for the signalman to light it in time to allow the train to pass. Early this year a Paris telegram described the stopping of a train at Pampron by a dense mass of grasshoppers, and there are real instances of a fly stopping a train by choking up the nose of the oil-can which saves the axle from becoming red-hot. And was not a Pope choked by a gnat?

WHEN THE CICADA WAKES.

An insect, as everybody knows, may destroy the prosperity of a country or a State. The cicada scourge in the States in 1877 and 1894 are not likely to return for another decade at least, for the little cicada, which belongs to the locust species, sleeps in the earth for seventeen years after each visitation. It has been thought advisable, however, already to warn the farmers of New Jersey to be prepared for the waking of the cicada, and maps have been issued showing the districts in which they are likely to appear in 1911. Thanks to the development of scientific methods in agriculture, it will be possible to destroy some millions of these insects and to thus greatly diminish the forces of the cicada army when it next appears.

THE POWER OF LITTLE THINGS.

Not, however, until the last insect is dead will the sensible farmer despise small things. The Rocky Mountain locust is said to have cost four States of America sixty millions in 1874, and the famous Western grasshopper has caused damage to the grain crops of the country to the extent of a million and a half sterling every year for a half-century. For years the "gypsy-moth" caused the State of Massachusetts an annual million dollars having it stamped out, and last year but one the Hessian fly destroyed £3,000,000 worth of crops in Ohio. Clearly, bigness alone, even in these days, does not rule the world.

LORD HUGH AND THE PRAYER BOOK.

The Prime Minister has confessed that he does not know the date of St. George's Day, but nobody would have believed that his cousin, Lord Hugh Cecil, could have been wrong about the date of the Prayer Book. Yet the little dialogue in the House between Lord Hugh and Sir William Harcourt makes it clear that the rising hope of the stern unbending Churchmen is strangely innocent of the history of the Book of Common Prayer. Sir William Harcourt in spite of Lord Hugh's contradiction, was much nearer the truth than Lord Hugh himself, although neither was quite correct. The Prayer Book dates, not, as Lord Hugh Cecil said, from Charles II., nor, as Sir William Harcourt said, from Queen Elizabeth but from Edward VI.

A LEGACY OF THE LAST EDWARD.

The Book was revised, it is true, in the time of Elizabeth—after being entirely suppressed by Mary—but the first English Prayer Book was established in 1549, when an Act was also passed allowing the marriage of the clergy. It marked the first stage of the Reformation, and within three years after its publication it was revised in a Protestant direction. Under Elizabeth it was revised again, and a third revision, the most notable of all, was made in 1662—the date which Lord Hugh Cecil had evidently in his mind the other night, or from which, perhaps, he dates the existance of the Prayer Book as we know it to-day. But the fact remains that the Prayer Book was given to us by the last Edward, 358 years ago.

THE LOST MS. IN THE LORDS.

It is not the first Prayer-book mystery which has interested the public in our time. Dean Stanley, after a laborious search, found the original manuscript copy of the Prayer Book as revised under Charles II., which had been missing for two centuries. The manuscript had been tied with a piece of string to the original copy of the Act of Uniformity—a fact which seems to bear out Sir William Harcourt's contention that the Prayer Book was founded on that Act; but, though the Act has been continuously preserved in the archives of the House of Lords, the accompanying manuscript was for generations lost, and Dean Stanley's recovery of it in a closet in the House of Lords was a source of great delight to antiquarians and ecclesiastics. Along with it was the copy of the old Prayer Book in which the alterations had been made.

"WHITAKER'S" WAY.

"Whitaker" has been frequently appealed to in Parliament, but the competition between Whitaker and Homer in Mr. Justice Darling's court the other day was probably a precedent. Mr. Justice Darling thought Homer on boundaries was rather vague, and Whitaker was accepted as a better authority on the geography of Ethiopia. It would not be easy to imagine a library without Whitaker, any more than it would be easy to imagine Mr. Carnegie without a library; but the famous almanac was not always so popular. In its early days it had some difficulty in obtaining the salaries, of public officials, and Mr. Joseph Whitaker, whose name the almanac will keep alive as long as reference books exist, conceived an ingenious plan for finding out the figures. He set down imaginary salaries, with the result that those whose salaries were understated indignantly corrected the figure, while those who were accredited with too much wealth were prompted to do so by the prospect of the income-tax collector.

One of the subscribers to the Loyalist Fund sends a contemporary a pleasant anecdote from Pretoria. During a cricket match between the Australians and South Africans, a lady turned to her companion, a man in khaki, and said:—"Oh, do tell me; what happens when the bowler gets out before the innings first?" The answer was unfortunately lost.

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The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... ...£1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, KURRACHEE, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONG KONG and SHANGHAI.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives them for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JOHN K. MOIR,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

R. SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS,
GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD,
Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.
HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported Iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.
ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 10), and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 35), Double Harness (Rs. 50). Troublesome horses charged extra.
HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale, or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem. Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10, Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.
CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt., delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.
ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.
REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch, Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages greased by contract. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited.

T. S. BINNETT & CO.
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS
Medows Street, Bombay.
Preserve Your Sight

By using Perfect American Pebble Spectacles Eye-Glasses, &c.

UNEQUAL VISION

ABOUT eighty persons out of each Hundred have some difference of Focus between the two eyes and yet the majority are content to wear Spectacles made with both lenses alike; the result is constant straining and impairment of the Vision. The Eyes to be used healthily, each Eye should be suited separately. This method is always practised by T. S. Bennett & Co., Ophthalmic Opticis, Medows Street, Bombay, (see their Pamphlet, Defects of Sight"), where they may be consulted personally, or by letter, Free of Charge, respecting Spectacles for all forms of defective Vision.

Illustrated Price List and our Pamphlet "Defects of Sight," free on application.

Unequalled everywhere for its delicate flavour and superior quality. Specially valuable to nervous and dyspeptic.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.
EPPS'S
THE MOST NUTRITIOUS.
COCOA
BREAKFAST—SUPPER.

Sold only in ¼-lb. and 1-lb. tins, labelled JAMES EPPS & Co., Ltd., Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY, DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen's Street. Choice rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. MUIR & Co., Bombay.

Agents for LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, LTD.

BY SPECIAL WARRANT HIS MAJESTY
PURVEYORS TO THE KING.

CELEBRATED OILMAN'S STORES

MINERAL WATERS.

TRADE REQUISITES.

IMPORTERS of Sulphuric and other Acids, Codd's patent glass ball Bottles, Essential Oils, and Soluble Fruit Essences of eminent manufacturers, and machineries with parts there of, and every article connected with Ærated water factory ; also

THE CHEAPEST HOUSE FOR

SACCHARIN

Refined, 550 times sweeter than Sugar.

Retail price Rs. 10 per lb. Special terms to large buyers.

BEST INDIAN CARPETS AT MODERATE PRICES

CURRIMBHOY JALLALBHOY & Co.

General Merchants and Commission Agent

No. 104, Bhoosari Moholla, BOMBAY.

Fish, Flesh & Fowl

Are all improved by the addition of

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.

It is the Original & Genuine Worcestershire.

ABSOLUTELY "THE BEST"

LOW PRICED WATCH IN THE MARKET.

THE MATCHLESS

KEYLESS LEVER WATCH.

Guaranteed for One Year.

In NICKEL SILVER CASE ..... Rs. **10-0**
In OXYDISED STEEL CASE... ,, **12-8**
In FINE SILVER CASE ..... ,, **17-8**

10 per cent. discount allowed to purchaser of 6 watches in a lot.

OTHER CHEAP LINES :

THE EXCEL, Keyless Lever Watch, medium and large size, MADE ON THE ROSKOPF SYSTEM with and without a seconds hand. A very strong and lasting Watch.

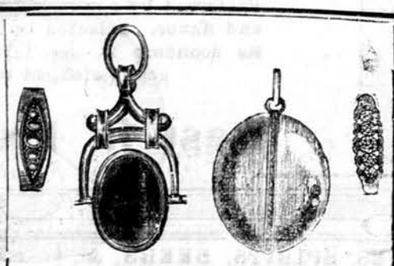
In NICKEL SILVER CASE.....Rs. 12.

THE BERNA, Keyless Lever Watch, medium and small size, as supplied to several Indian Railway Companies, for use on their lines, in NICKEL SILVER CASE Rs. 15. Made also in Hunting and Half Hunting Cases, Nickel Silver and Fine Silver ; for particulars refer to Price List.

ABOVE RATES ARE NET CASH TERMS OR BY V.-P. P.

THE WEST END WATCH COMPANY.

BOMBAY, 11, Hornby Road. CALCUTTA, 11, Dalhousie Square.



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Orders neatly executed by hand and machinery with promptitude and at exceedingly cheap rates. The articles are finished and engraved like English workmanship.

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APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies

A French Remedy for all Irregularties.

Superseded in Bitter Apple, Pil Ophia, Penny royal, &c. Obtainable from BEYNON & Co., Bombay and Poona, and all Chemists.

Proprietor :—

MARTIN Pharm. Chemst, SOUTHAMPTON ENG

XMAS Cards, Gold and Silver presentation Jewellery Watches, Electro-plated Wares, &c. now on view. 10 per cent. discount on the actual price rates during Christmas.

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65, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

MOIR'S FRESH HERRINGS.

In 1 lb. Round Flat Tins.

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Purveyors by Special Appointment to His Majesty The King.

M. SHROFF & Co.,

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Dealers in Phonographs, Harmoniums, Cycles, &c. Apply for price list

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CELEBRATED 'LYNX' POCKET FIELD GLASSES.

Rs. 25.

WITH SOLID LEATHER SLING CASE

These widely-known Binocular Field and Ra Glasses are achromatic, and in finish, power, and sharpness of definition excel those of all other makers at the same price. A quantity of cheap showy rubbish is sent out to India, and doubtless finds a market, but the "Lynx" is a good useful Glass, and measure only 4¼ inches by 2½ inches.

LAWRENCE & MAYO.

OFFICES IN INDIA.

CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS.

HEAD OFFICES :

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'DARTRING' 'LANOLINE'

'DARTRING' BRAND

Natural Toilet Preparations.

THE 'Dartring' BRAND appears upon all the original genuine 'Lanoline' Preparations.

'DARTRING' TOILET 'LANOLINE' in small and large collapsible tubes. Makes rough skins smooth and protects delicate complexions from the effects of wind and sun.

'DARTRING' 'LANOLINE' TOILET SOAP is unequalled for cleansing and keeping the skin supple. It never irritates.

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FOR DURBARS!
PARADES!
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Entirely Novel
Brilliant Display
Grand Effect.

Price Complete with Flag ... Rs. 20
Extra Battery ... ... ,, 2
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ELECTRIC NOVELTY DEPOT.

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DR. DE JONGH'S

KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Forty Years' Medical Experience to be *The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in*

CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

SIR G. DUNCAN GIBB, Bart., M.D.,
Physician to the Westminster Hospital.

"The value of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails."

DR. SINCLAIR COGHILL,
Physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor.

"I have convinced myself that in Tubercular and the various forms of Strumous Disease, DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than any other Cod Liver Oil with which I am acquainted. It was especially noted, in a large number of cases in which the patients protested they had never been able to retain or digest other Cod Liver Oil, that DR. DE JONGH'S OIL was not only tolerated, but taken readily, and with marked benefit."

JOSEPH J. POPE, Esq., M.R.C.S.,
Late Staff Surgeon, Army, Professor of Hygiene, Birkbeck Institution, London.

"I found during my Indian experience that the worth and character of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL remained unchanged by tropical heat or foreign climate, and it was, from its uniformity of character, particularly adapted for long-continued administration. The value of 'hydro-carbons' in all debilitated states of the system is now becoming thoroughly recognized; and it is, without doubt, from the animal oils and fats, rather than from their vegetable substitutes, that we may hope to derive the surest benefit. The Oil of DR. DE JONGH places in everyone's reach a reliable and valuable remedy, one that cannot be too widely recognized."

DR. R. C. CROFT,
Author of "Handbook for the Nursery."

"DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is almost a specific in many of the Diseases peculiar to Infancy and Childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use. Patients prefer it to the Pale Oils, and are able to retain it more comfortably."

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS' Patent Capsule impressed on the top with DR. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.

WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.

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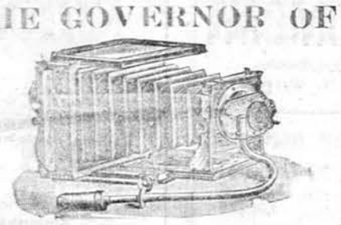
BY APPOINTMENT.

TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY



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INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE : 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.				Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000.			Age next Birthday
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to 10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	Payable at death, or in 15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 13	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 5	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during life. The Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS

Whose income is dependent upon health, the Limited Payment System or Endowments Assurance is specially recommended.

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

GOLD MEDAL, HEALTH EXHIBITION. LONDON.

BENGER'S FOOD

For INFANTS, INVALIDS, & THE AGED.

Delicious, Nutritive, Digestible.

From an Eminent Surgeon.—"After a lengthened experience of Foods both at home and in India, I consider 'Benger's Food' incomparably superior to any I have ever prescribed."

BENGER'S FOOD is not only highly nutritive, but is most easily digested, and is so delicious that it is enjoyed by the youngest Infant or the most delicate Invalid.

BENGER'S FOOD is sold in TINS by Chemists, &c., Everywhere.

Rs. 100 REWARD.

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"A FINE POWDER"

offer the above Reward for information which will lead to the conviction of persons infringing their packages, labels or Trade Marks.

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Full Nourishment, partly predigested. Sterilized.

Horlick's Malted Milk

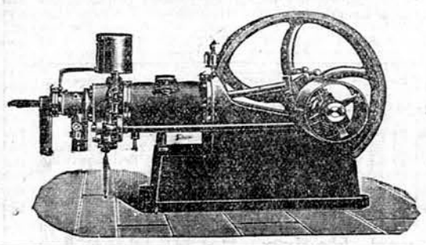
THE BEST FOOD FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS IN ALL CLIMATES.

IN POWDER FORM.

LARGEST SALE IN THE WORLD. KEEPS INDEFINITELY. OF ALL CHEMISTS AND STORES.

OIL ENGINES.

Simple. Reliable. Economical.



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for the Eastern Market.

RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED.

Full Particulars on application to

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ENGINEERS,

Aberdeen, SCOTLAND.

ALL WHO DESIRE TO HAVE SOFT VELVETY SKIN, CAN OBTAIN IT BY USING AN IMPROVED *Preparation of their* CELEBRATED GLYCERINE AND CUCUMBER.

BEETHAM'S LAIT "Larola" Regd

"IT KEEPS THE SKIN COOL AND REFRESHED IN HOT CLIMATES, AND PREVENTS IT BECOMING PARCHED and DRIED UP from Exposure to the Sun.

IT IS UNEQUALLED AS A DELIGHTFUL SKIN TONIC & EMOLLIENT

M. BEETHAM & SON, Cheltenham, England.

Bombay Agents :—Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Limited.
Messrs. THOMSON & TAYLOR, Bombay.

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SMOKING MIXTURE.

Packed in Patent Air-tight Tins of 1/4 lb. and 1/2 lb. Specially prepared for all Foreign . Climates . . .

Declared by . . modern Scientific Authorities the . Healthiest . . . Smoking Mixture. Free from all scented matter. Will not affect the nerves.

Sold by all Good-Class Tobacconists and Stores throughout the World.
SOLE MANUFACTURERS: ARDATH TOBACCO CO., LONDON, E.C.
Britain's Greatest High-Class Cigarette and Tobacco Factory.

HORSELESS CARRIAGES.

SELF PROPELLED BICYCLES.

For Sale.—MOTOR BICYCLES, MOTOR TRICYCLES, MOTOR CARRIAGES, and ACCESSORIES kept in large Stock.
Prices Cheap, Catalogue free.

F. B. THANAWALLA,
Electrical Engineer, (LONDON INSTITUTE),
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The HOUSE of COMMONS—AN IRISHMAN'S PROTEST.

TO ENGLISHMEN, SCOTCHMEN, IRISHMEN, and OUR COLONIES

AN IRISHMAN'S ELOQUENT PROTEST.—Richard Lalor Shiel once startled the House of Commons and the country when the word "alien" was applied to him as an Irishman. "On the field of Waterloo" he exclaimed, "the blood of Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen flowed in the same stream and drenched the same sod—when the cold grey morning dawned they lay stiff and stark together; in the same trench their bodies were laid; the green corn of spring bursts even now from their commingled dust; the dew falls from heaven upon their union in the grave. Partakers in every peril, are we not to be partakers in glory? Are we to be told we are aliens from that noble country for whose salvation our life blood was poured?" The effect of the speach both inside and outside the House was electrical.

THE MORAL.

"I need not be missed if another succeed me;
To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown.
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
He is only remembered by what he has done."

The misery of Life is immensely increased in these days of Fevers if you miss such a single precaution as Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture and Pills.

Most powerful remedies for Malarious, Intermittent, Bilious Fevers, Influenza and Mild form of Plague.
Equally useful to Men, Women, and Children of all ages.
Guaranteed not to contain Aconite, Antimony, Arsenic, Mercury, Opium, Strychnia or any poisonous salts.
Why be miserable? Why not be wise instead?
Take the right remedy at the right time, and get rid of that nasty fever, by using Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture.

EXTRACTS out of numerous testimonials of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS; REMIDIES FOR MALARIAL FEVERS and INFLUENZA. Surg.-Maj. Jaykar:—It is a safe and reliable remedy. Surg.-Maj. Reporter:—I have found it very efficacious. J. Y. Lang, Esq., (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Free Masonary in India):—Derived immediate benefit from its use. Very Rev. B. Fernand Vicar de Vara:—It is most efficacious. G. S. Risti, Esq., Lic. of Civ. Engr.:— It is a safe and immediate remedy P. J. Daily, Esq., Chief Guard. S. M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold Drop

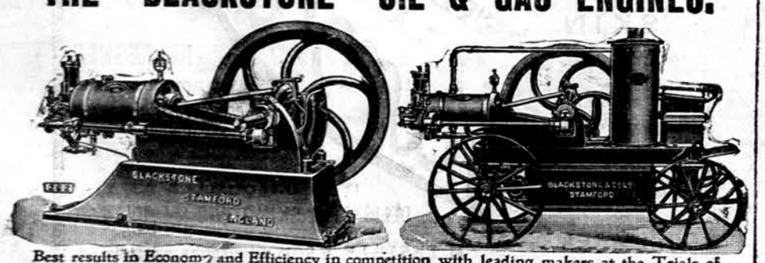
BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS & BATLIWALLA & Co.'s CHOLERAL (specific for Cholera) may be had from Treacher & Co., Kemp & Co., Phillips & Co., Beynon & Co., &c., &c., &c., or from the Sole Manufacturer, Dr. H. L Batliwalla, Worli, Dadar, Bombay, at Re. 1 per Bottle.
DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

BOOTS! BOOTS! BOOTS!
GET THEM FROM
THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST HOUSE
WHERE ONLY GENUINE BOOTS, SHOES, &CA., &CA., ARE STOCKED.

CARRIMBHOY DAWOODJEE,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL MERCHANT,
OPPOSITE GOKULDAS HOSPITAL,
NO. 5 YUSSOOF BUILDING,
BOMBAY.

"GRAND PRIX," PARIS, 1900. The highest possible Award.
JOSEPH GILLOTT'S PENS
Of Highest Quality, and Having Greatest Durability are Therefore CHEAPEST.

THE "BLACKSTONE" OIL & GAS ENGINES.



Best results in Economy and Efficiency in competition with leading makers at the Trials of the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland, at Edinburgh, July 1st to 7th, 1899.
BLACKSTONE & Co., LTD., STAMFORD, ENGLAND.

THE "GENTILLE" WATCH

VERY THIN

Most comfortable in wear, being extremely thin will not distend the pockect
Very Fine LEVER MOVEMENT.
15 Jewels, three extra set and screwed on top plate as in High Class English watches.
REAL CUT EXPANSION BALANCE.
Palladium Hairspring.

FINE BLACK STEEL "GENTILLE" LEVER WATCH
RS. 32.

EXTRA FINE SILVER "GENTILLE" LEVER WATCH
RS. 40.

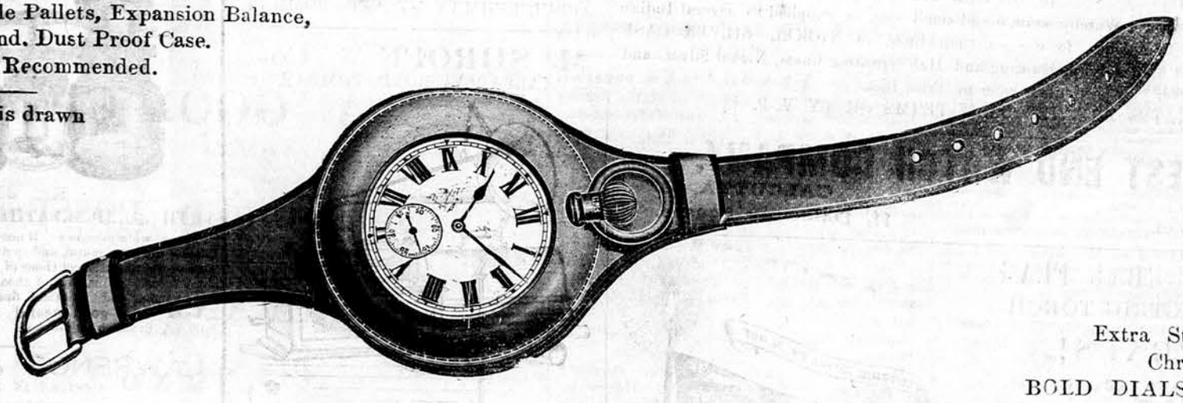
Each watch is supplied in case with spare glass and mainspring and the usual written guarantee for 2 years.

THE "SERVICE" WATCH

COMPLETE IN ENGLISH-MADE WRISTLETS.

Exceptionally Fine LEVER WATCH
Jewelled with 15 rubies,
Visible Pallets, Expansion Balance,
Stemwind. Dust Proof Case.
Highly Recommended.

Illustration is drawn actual Size.



Extra Strong Chrystal Glasses
BOLD DIALS.
Perfect Time-keepers.
Specially constructed for rough use.
Real Nickel Silver Case.....Rs. 25.
Fine Silver Case.....Rs. 32.
Prices include wristlets.

MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., LD.,
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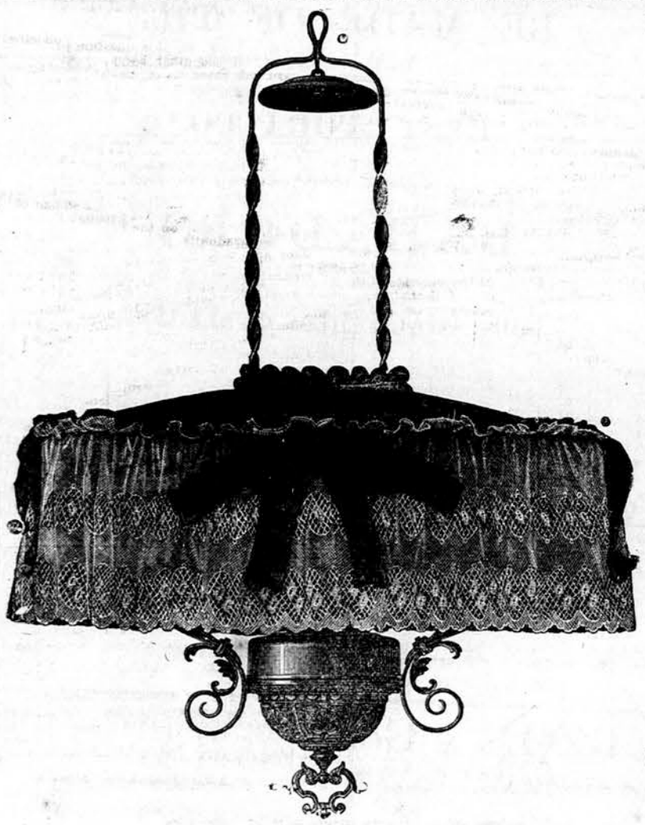

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